The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV......NO. 7323. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF THE SENATE IN EXTRA SESSION.

ADMINISTERING THE OATH TO THE NEW MEMBERS—CORDIAL RECEPTION OF GEN. BURNSIDE AND EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON—THE NEW COLORED SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—When the Senate met to-day the Capitol building, especially the portions adjacent to the Senate Chamber, was filled with even a greater crowd than was in attendance yesterday. Indeed, long before 12 o'clock the corridors were almost impassable for the mass of people who were struggling together to get to the galleries. The attendance was very unusual for an "opening day." It was discovered later than Andy Johnson's old friends swelled the crowd of curious spectators. Vice President Wilson called the Senate to order promptly at 12. The names of the new Senators were called, and they came forward in threes and fours, and were qualified. Gen. Burnside was applauded by the galleries as he came up to the desk, leaning on the arm of Mr. Anthony, his colleague. Messrs. Hamlin, of Maine, Johnson, of Tennessee, and Kernan, of New-York, were called. Mr. Morrill escorted Mr. Hamlin, and Mr. Conkling escorted Mr. Kernan. Andrew Johnson, when his name was called, was standing near the cloak-room door, west of the main entrance, with Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, who had accompanied him from his hotel to the Capitol. There was a rustle all over the Chamber when the Secretary called "Andrew Johnson." When he reached the main aisle, where he could be seen by the entire assembly, the galleries began a loud clapping of hands. Mr. Johnson approached the Secretary's desk alone. His colleague, Mr. Cooper, did not offer to act as his escort, nor did Johnson desire it. After he had qualified for office, he took a seat on the Democratic side, and was congratulated by those Senators. Near him two handsome bouquets had been placed on his desk by friends. Mr. Dawes was the only other Senator who was thus complimented. At 1:20 a recess for thirty minutes was taken to await the report of the committee appointed to wait on the President. Some of the Republican Senators took this opportunity of presenting themselves to Mr. Johnson, the meetings in most instances being marked by more formality than cordiality. Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who voted for President Johnson's impeachment, was among the first to greet the Senator. During the entire recess Mr. Johnson was kept standing at his desk by the crowd that pressed forward to congratulate him upon his return to official life. Among those who called were a number of Republican ex-members of the House. After the Senate adjourned the crowd poured down from the galleries, and for more than an hour the ex-President was subjected to the hand-shaking ordeal. Occasionally an old friend or acquaintance would be recognized by Mr. Johnson and detained for a moment in conversation. A large number of ladies offered congratulations. Mr. Bruce, the new Senator from Mississippi, a colored man of fine physique, intelligent features, and gentlemanly bearing, next to Mr. Johnson commanded most attention from the galleries. Mr. Bruce was warmly welcomed by the Republican Senators. He was in the first group qualified, which consisted of Messrs. Bayard, of Delaware, Bruce, Burnside, and Cameron, of Wisconsin. Mr. Bruce bears a striking resemblance to King Kalakaua. Messrs. Caperton, of West Virginia; Cockerill, of Missouri; Jones, of Florida; Maxey, of Texas, and Withers, of Virginia, having been in the Confederate service, were sworn in last of all, and took the modified oath. Messrs. Booth, of California, and Sharon, of Nevada, were the only two of the newly elected Senators absent. Andrew Johnson has not been in the Senate Chamber until to-day since he took the oath of office as Vice President in 1865. It was noticeable that James M. Ashley, of Ohio, who presented the articles of impeachment, Benjamin F. Wade, who expected to succeed to the Presidency, and John Logan and George S. Boutwell, who were managers of the impeachment trial on the part of the House, were present to-day when Mr. Johnson took the oath of office. Gen. Butler, who was also one of the managers on that occasion, did not appear on the floor of the Senate to-day. Of the Senators who voted for impeachment the following are still in the Senate: Anthony, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Edmunds, Hamlin, Howe, the two Morrills, Morton, and Sherman. Vice President Wilson was also in the Senate at that time, and voted for impeachment. Mr. Johnson appears to be in excellent health. To-day as he received the plaudits of the galleries and the congratulations of his friends he wore a smile of triumph, and his manner plainly indicated that he was supremely happy. He remarked to a personal friend to-day: "The people seem to expect a great deal of me. I hope I will be able to meet their expectations." Among the curious incidents it was noted that both of Mr. Lincoln's Vice-Presidents, Hamlin and Johnson, were called to be sworn in together.

CHANGED ASPECT OF THE SENATE.

The change in the *personnel* of the Senate since yesterday is very marked, and produces a great change in the appearance of the body. The number of new faces is greater than at any time since the beginning of the war. The vacant seats have been taken possession of by strangers with an irreverent scramble that must have shocked the sensibilities of good Capt. Bassett, who has a private mark upon every chair and desk, and knows exactly who has occupied each of them from the day it was brought into the Chamber. Some of the Senators who remained took advantage of the vacancies to improve their own location in the Chamber. Mr. Spencer took the chair left by the genial and brilliant Carpenter. Mitchell took the dead Buckingham's chair. Sargent moved up next to Senator Sherman, where Sprague sat so many years. Ingalls took the desk where Mr. Scott sat, next the middle aisle. Mr. Dawes has the place from which the voice of Chandler cried aloud for war, and Andrew Jahnson took the same seat occupied by him when he was in the Senate before. It is the third seat on the extreme right of the Vice President, in the back row. The Republican Senators have taken so many good seats on the Democratic side that three new Democrats—McDonald, Kernan, and Caperton—had to go over on the Republican side to the extreme right. In the same neighborhood several of the new Republicans, including Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Gen. Burnside found vacant chairs waiting for them. Mr. Paddock, of Nebraska, secures the desk occupied by his "illustrious predecessor."

THE BUSINESS OF THE EXTRA SESSION—FOREIGN RELATIONS AND DOMESTIC POLITICS.

The executive session of the Senate will not be called upon, so far as is now foreseen, to act upon any important measures, and Senators generally talk of getting away in ten days or two weeks. There were a great many nominations sent to the Senate which it became apparent ten days ago could not be acted on, if other public business was to be concluded before the expiration of the Forty-third Congress. There was also the treaty with Hawaii, which respect for the royal visitor the Government had recently entertained demanded should receive the consideration of the Senate, and not be treated with silence that might be looked upon as contemptuous. But a still more potent reason for the extra session was the desire of some Senators to act upon the case of Pinchback and a resolution recognizing Kellogg. These subjects, while seeming to be incidental, were really very prominent. The opportunity of bringing together the new Senate' and comparing political views, of committing the new members to act with the parties to which they may desire to attach themselves, was equally pleasing to both Democrats and Republicans. Caucuses are called to meet to-morrow, and the attendance of such men as Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, and McMillan at the Republican caucus will show that they consider themselves Republicans.

There are rumors of a new treaty with Spain, negotiated by Mr. Cushing, revising the old treaty of 1794, but several leading Senators have heard of no such treaty. As Alfonso has not yet been recognized by the United States, there is now no Government of Spain to treat with except in an unofficial and provisional manner. The Serrano Government was willing to make an extradition treaty, and it is probable the new monarchy will not oppose negotiations to that end, and it is possible that this and some other subjects have been provisionally discussed between the two Governments. The Hawaiian treaty of reciprocity is likely to share the fate of the Canada treaty, and for the same general reasons. The country seems to be opposed to treaties which affect the revenues. The case of Pinchback will be pressed to a vote, and its discussion may be very long and elaborate. What the result will be is in doubt, though it has been anticipated that this Senate would be still more unfavorable to his claim than the last.

THE VICE PRESIDENT AND THE BOUNTY BILL.

Reflections upon Vice President Wilson for signing the Bounty bill seem to be wholly without reason. The bill came to him from the House in the usual way by the message of the Secretary, in open Senate, that the Speaker had signed sundry enrolled bills. When the bills came to Mr. Wilson he found the Bounty bill upon the top. Below it were the two last appropriation bills. These he first signed, so as to make sure of their completion. He expected the announcement of the Bounty bill as enrolled would lead to discussion, and he privately consulted several members, and was informed that he had no option but to sign the bill. He took the precaution to send to Mr. Edmunds a page to tell him the bill was waiting for signature. After holding it back till the other important bills were disposed of, he signed this in the Senate Chamber, and with the knowledge of several Senators, and was surprised that no one offered any resolution to send the bill back to the House. The fact was that there was no valid reason for such a course. Mr. Logan had offered the conference report out of order, the bill itself and the papers with it being in the House, and not before the Senate. The laying of that report on the table took it out of the way of business, but had no effect upon the bill itself, which came to the Senate later as a bill amended by the Senate, to whose amendments the House had agreed. The credit of defeating the bill belongs wholly to the President, who would have sent in a veto message had there been time. Mr. Wilson was put in an embarrassing position by having to give the casting vote on the bill. It was a bill similar in its purpose and provisions to one which Mr. Wilson had himself introduced and sustained with a written report nine years ago, and he could not very well vote against it.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR EAST TEXAS.

The failure of the Senate to confirm Judge Evans as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas reinstates Tom Ochiltree, who was suspended prior to the assembling of Congress in December last. Attorney General Williams decides that under the Tenure of Office act Marshal Ochiltree again assumes the office, and will continue until his successor is appointed by the President. This is the first instance under the Tenure of Office act where by the failure of the Senate to confirm the suspended officer has been restored. Ochiltree left for Texas to-night to again enter upon the duties of his office. As the Senate saw Ochiltree go in and out before them all Winter their failure to confirm almost anybody who might be appointed to succeed him is a marvel. He is a remarkable man, and besides other accomplishments is an excellent Baron Munchausen.

The Democratic Senators will meet in caucus to-morrow to discuss a line of policy to be pursued, and to arrange their members for the new committees, and present the arrangement so made to the Republican caucus committee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD ANNUAL REPORT.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad shows among the earnings for the year: For freights, $5,700,572; and for passengers, $1,679,457. The total earnings are $7,947,855, being a decrease from last year of $386,738. The operating expenses for the year were $4,030,150, being a decrease from last year of $569,958. The length of the road is 1,107 miles, and the proportion of the operating expenses, inclusive of charter tax, to the earnings was 50 70-100 per cent.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

BOSTON, March 5.—Mr. Benjamin M. Upham, a young man by whose testimony two men were recently sent to State Prison, was assaulted about 8 o'clock to-night, while passing over Chelsea Bridge, beaten, stabbed, and thrown into the river, by unknown would-be assassins. He managed to crawl upon a cake of floating ice, from which he was rescued an hour later in an exhausted state. He is not expected to recover. His assailants, who escaped, are supposed to be "pals" of the men who were sent to State Prison.

NOMINATION OF A PROHIBITION MAYOR.

BANGOR, Me., March 5.—At the Republican caucus to nominate a candidate for Mayor to-night the Prohibitionists turned out in force, and succeeded in forcing their candidate, Mr. T. G. Stickney, upon the meeting. Great excitement prevailed, and the meeting adjourned in great confusion.

ACCIDENT ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

WHEELING, West Va., March 5.—The western bound passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran into a land slide a short distance this side of Grafton early this morning. The engine and several of the cars were thrown into a ditch and badly wrecked. The engineer was badly but not fatally injured. No one else was hurt.

SHIPWRECK OFF CAPE COD.

WRECK OF THE ITALIAN BARK GIOVANNI—FIFTEEN LIVES LOST—VALUE OF THE CARGO.

BOSTON, March 5.—As was conjectured, the vessel ashore off Cape Cod, north of Highland Light, proves to be the Italian bark Giovanni from Palermo for Boston. She is a total loss, and every person on board, sixteen in all, perished, with the exception of the steward.

At sunset Thursday night the steward and carpenter got on a plank and tried to reach the shore. The former was saved and the latter sank in the surf. At 11 o'clock the vessel's main and mizzen masts went by the board, tearing up her deck in the fall, and one hour later her cargo began washing ashore.

At daylight this morning two men were discovered on planks between the vessel and the shore, and five more were clinging to the foretop, which still remains standing. One after the other they released their hold and dropped into the sea to be seen no more.

The life-saving men made every effort in their power to rescue, but it was of no avail, the bombs with which the stations are provided being utterly worthless, and no shot could be thrown to the vessel, although only 400 yards from the shore. Her cargo and fragments of the hull line the shore for miles. The vessel is fast breaking up.

This is the most melancholy disaster that has occurred on this coast since the ship Peruvian, an East Indiaman, was lost with her entire crew in the same locality a few years ago.

The vessel struck at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the first shock tore the rudder from its fastenings.

The bark Giovanni had on board a cargo consisting of 200 tons of brimstone, 300 bales rags, 200 bags filberts, and 4,925 bags Pojero sumac, the whole being valued at between $60,000 and $70,000 in gold. The cargo was consigned to Messrs. D. H. Tully & Co., of Boston, and is insured at the Mercantile Marine office, Boston; the North American, of Philadelphia, and other offices.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

THE FIRST CASE IN WILMINGTON, N. C., DISMISSED — NO APPLICATION TO BAR-ROOMS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.—The first case here under the Civil Rights bill came up before United States Commissioner E. H. McQuigg to-day. A negro named Francis Holmes had W. H. Gerken, a saloon-keeper, arrested for refusing to sell him liquor. The Commissioner dismissed the case on the ground that the Civil Rights bill did not apply to bar-rooms.

THREATENED PROSECUTION OF A COLORED BARBER IN WASHINGTON FOR REFUSING TO SHAVE TWO COLORED MEN.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Yesterday afternoon two colored men called for drinks at the bar of Willard's Hotel. The drinks were furnished them, after which they entered the barber shop of Carter A. Stewart, a well-known colored man, and demanded to be shaved. Stewart was not present, but one of his employes replied that only gentlemen were shaved there, whereupon they left, saying they would get satisfaction through a prosecution of the proprietor.

A NEGRO DENIED A SEAT AMONG WHITES IN A LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—The manager of the Public Library Hall to-night refused admission to a negro barber who applied for a ticket to the first circle, among white people. A gallery is set apart for the colored, and no white person is allowed there.

ARKANSAS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE—DECLARATION THAT ORDER PREVAILS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 5.—The Legislature adjourned at noon to-day until the 1st of November, when they will meet for the purpose of arranging the outstanding indebtedness of the State. The House unanimously adopted a resolution presented by Mr. Maxwell, a colored Republican, declaring that peace and quietude now prevails, and extending a welcome to all immigrants, promising safety in person and property and freedom of speech.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

EXPULSION OF A COLORED MEMBER FOR ASKING MONEY FOR SOME SERVICE AS A MEMBER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 5.—The House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, expelled a negro member named Gasken, for proposing to do certain things in his legislative capacity for $300. The committee examining the charges consisted of three Democrats and one white and one colored Republican, who reported unanimously that he was guilty.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 6—1 A. M.—The pressure has decreased over the Middle and Eastern States, with cold northeast winds, snow, sleet, and rain. Low barometer, cloudy, warm weather, snow and rain, with southerly winds, prevail over the lower lakes, and north-west winds and partly cloudy weather over the upper lakes; stationary pressure, north-east to south-east winds, warm, foggy, and cloudy weather over the Gulf and South Atlantic States; south-west winds, low pressure, and clear weather in the Tennessee and Ohio valleys; slightly higher pressure, north-west winds, cold and partly cloudy weather from the North-west to Missouri. The rivers have risen at Memphis, Vicksburg, and Paducah, and fallen at St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and the Lakes and thence to Missouri, north-west winds, higher pressure, colder, clearing, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain or snow on the lower lakes.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, colder, clear and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf and South-Atlantic States, nearly stationary pressure, north-west to north-east winds, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, north-east winds, followed by rain or snow, north-west winds, colder and clearing weather in the afternoon.

For New-England, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather and snow.

The rivers will probably rise at Memphis, Vicksburg, Paducah, and fall at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Three men, under sentence of imprisonment for offences against the law, in Dauphin County, made their escape from the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of that county to-day. They were being brought to the Eastern Penitentiary in this city, and on reaching the town they threw snuff into the eyes of the officers, and then jumped off the train. They ran into Fairmount Park, where they were recaptured by the Park Guard.

STRIKE IN THE KENSINGTON MILLS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The employes of several of the large cotton and woolen mills in Kensington have struck for the restoration of the ten per cent. taken from their wages some time ago. The strikers are daily receiving accessions to their ranks, and the indications are that the strike will be general in that district.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The following are the rates of mining stocks: Ophir, 82½; Mexican, 23¾; Gould & Curry, 17¼; Best & Belcher, 46; Savage, 116; Hale & Norcross, 43¾; Yellow Jacket, 75; Crown Point, 27¼; Imperial, 7½; Empire, 5¾; Kentuck, 14¾; Alpha, 15; Belcher, 33; Confidence, 16; Consolidated Virginia, 447½; California, 56⅜; Sierra Nevada, 12; Segregated Belcher, 85; Overman, 49; Justice, 79; Union, 7⅝; Caledonia, 17¼.

BURIED BY A SNOW-SLIDE.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 5.—W. G. Thomas was buried on Wednesday by a snow-slide in Little Cottonwood. His body has not been recovered.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

THE HISTORY OF HIS TREACHERY.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN 1862—PORTER'S HATRED FOR HIS SUPERIOR OFFICER—THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH GEN. POPE'S ORDERS WERE DISOBEYED—PORTER TAKING HIS EASE IN THE SHADE WHILE HIS BROTHERS IN ARMS WERE BEING CRUSHED BY THE ENEMY.

When a case which was tried with special care, the judgment submitted to yet more careful review, and on that review affirmed and approved; and when this judgment had stood for twelve or thirteen years, it might reasonably be supposed that the case was closed for all time. This is how the matter stands with Gen. Fitz John Porter, convicted in 1862 of willful disobedience of orders in presence of the enemy. The sentence which drove him in disgrace from the noble profession of arms has stood since the day President Lincoln approved it; but of late Mr. Porter has been running round to various Democratic State Legislatures, and begging them to pass resolutions asking that his case may be reviewed on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. He has further fortified himself with the volunteer opinions of certain legal gentlemen, who have found that the records show that he should have been acquitted, which is not improbable, since it appears that the said records were such as Porter himself submitted. Gen. Porter has further prepared an "appeal," which he has presented to President Grant and circulated abundantly through the newspaper offices of the country. In view of these facts, it may not be inappropriate to recall the circumstances attending Gen. Porter's disgrace, and by examining the records, and possibly the recently-produced "appeal" itself, to ascertain whether he deserves the reinstatement in the Army in the opinion of honorable men, which he is clamoring for.

THE CRIME OF WHICH GEN. PORTER WAS FOUND GUILTY.

In the Fall of the eventful year 1862 Gen. Porter, after a trial by his brother officers, lasting forty-five days, was found guilty of willful disobedience of orders in the presence of the enemy, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States Government and forever after to be disqualified from holding any office under it. President Lincoln caused the proceedings to be carefully reviewed by Judge Advocate General Holt, who submitted an exhaustive and able opinion on them, approving the judgment of the court, and then and not till then, the President, conscientious to a fault, affirmed it—Jan. 19, 1863. Therefore this sentence was no product of hasty resentment, but was the result of the most conscientious and painstaking inquiry. The crime of disobedience in a soldier is always a grave one; when committed in the presence of the enemy it is one of the worst he can be guilty of. The punishment for it under the Articles of War is death. This is also the punishment for cowardice, and yet in its consequences insubordination in an officer may, at critical moments, be more disastrous than the most arrant cowardice. The latter may operate only by the bad example, and its influence may be limited to the men immediately around him; but a refusal to obey an order may keep 20,000 men inactive, and thereby turn the issue of a battle. Let it be supposed that an attacking force has seized an important position after such desperate fighting that its ranks are terribly thinned; that the enemy is concentrating all his strength to retake this position, and it is clear that unless the holders of it are immediately reinforced, they will be driven back with frightful slaughter. At this moment an order is sent to an officer, who has a body of fresh troops near at hand, to advance in support with all possible speed. Imagine that this officer has a private pique against his commander, and, receiving the order, languidly replies that there is not time enough for him to obey it, and he does not obey it; and the enemy, launching his whole force on the position, sweeps everything before him, and there does not escape of those men who so bravely won it and were betrayed in their moment of need enough to muster a decent regiment. Is not a man guilty of such disobedience of orders, worthy of death? Would not his act be called in non-technical language the blackest treachery? Such disobedience of orders Gen. Fitz John Porter was proved on the clearest evidence to have been guilty of.

HIS CONTEMPT AND HATRED FOR GEN. POPE.

In his recent appeal, he speaks of the crime of which he was charged as of such black turpitude that on the face of it it was almost impossible that any man could commit it. That is the view he takes of it now, but it was not so when he cavalierly remarked to a newspaper reporter shortly after the occurrence that he "would waive the question of his loyalty, but he was not loyal to John Pope." Gen. Porter might deny this remark, for it was not in evidence on his trial; but it is an observation, considered in the light of the morale of the army at this period, which has the ring of truth. It may be stated as a certain fact that no general would have disobeyed such important orders as Porter received if they had come from Gen. Grant. He might hate his commander with a mortal hatred, but unless he had been prepared to be cashiered or shot within twenty-four hours, he would have obeyed with all promptitude. But before Grant took hold no man had been found adequate to command such a vast body of men as the Northern Army numbered; every one tried had failed; either he had lacked the knowledge of the soldier, or the necessary qualities of the man. The effect of this had been that almost every superior officer was looking for a chance for himself, jealous of and ready to break down any supposed rival; while the rank and file were distrustful, discouraged, and utterly lacking anything like confidence in their commanders, who seemed no better than themselves. Added to this was the disturbing element of politics, and when Pope took command in August, 1862, politics were doing their worst. McClellan had written his Harrison Landing letter, made his disastrous campaign on the Peninsula, and had been superseded. The army was utterly demoralized, and the authorities at Washington were scarcely better. Porter believed in McClellan: he hated and despised Pope. He was ordered after the Peninsula campaign to go to Aquia Creek. He did so; there the order reached him to place himself under Pope's command, and report to him at Warrenton Junction. He did so Aug. 27, and on the same day he wrote to Burnside asking to be taken away, and again another letter expressing the utmost contempt for Pope, which, indeed, he took no pains to conceal. On the next day he wrote again, to the same effect, (all the letters are in evidence,) and in this letter he expressed a wish about speedily getting to Alexandria, which, in the then position of the opposing forces, could not possibly be realized except by Pope's Army, (the Army of Virginia,) being beaten back to that point by the enemy. It this had happened Porter would probably have again been placed under McClellan, which he expressed himself so desirous to be. This, then, was the state of mind in which the orders from Pope found his subordinate. As if to confirm the evidence given on the trial, Gen. Porter says now, in his "appeal," that Pope believed in him till "there were shown to him in Washington, his (Porter's) telegrams, warning the War Department of Pope's fatal incapacity." What business had a subordinate officer to send private communications to the superior authorities derogatory to his commander? Surely nothing could better display the animus of the man, or the wretched morale of the service at this period.

THE FIRST ORDER DISOBEYED.

Porter having reported to Pope at Warrenton Junction, August 27, received from him an urgent order to start at 1 o'clock the next morning, and to have his command at Bristow Station, nine miles distant, at daylight. The order was delivered to him by Col. DeKay between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. He was to support Hooker, then much pressed and short of ammunition, and expecting at dawn of the 28th an attack by the combined forces of Jackson and Ewell. Had this attack been made, as expected, nothing could have averted a frightful disaster, for Porter deliberately disobeyed the order. Instead of starting at 1 o'clock, and reaching Bristow Station at daylight, he started at daylight, and did not arrive till 10:20 in the forenoon. After he did start he marched for an hour, and then called a halt for two. In his defense he said the night was dark, the troops were tired, and that there was no road open. It was proved by a large number of witnesses, that the night was not unusually dark, and that, though the wagon road to Bristow Station was partially blocked by a supply train, yet the railroad track beside it was open, and along this Hooker's infantry had previously marched. As to the men being tired, the record showed that a large part of the command had only marched eight miles the preceding day, and the furthest marched by any part of it was nineteen. Therefore, nine miles, after seven hours rest, was not too much for soldiers to do. But when Porter received his order in the evening, he handed it to one of his officers, and coolly remarked, "there's something for you to sleep on." He says in his "appeal" that he arrived before he was wanted, and that the charge of disobedience in this case was "frivolous." He certainly did not arrive before he was ordered, which was all he had to think of; and assuredly there would have been nothing "frivolous" in the matter had Jackson and Ewell made the attack that was expected from them.

THE SECOND ORDER DISOBEYED.

The 28th passed, and on the 29th occurred the battle of Manassas Gap, (the second Bull Run;) and here Pope was confronted by the whole Southern Army, and badly worsted. The struggle, as usual, commenced at daylight. Pope sent a joint order to Porter and McDowell to advance to Gainesville, there to join Heintzleman, Sigel, and Reno; but in his order he said: "If any considerable advantage is to be gained by departing from this order, do so." McDowell and Porter met to consult on the matter, and under the Army Regulations, McDowell assumed temporary command of the joint forces, though this would not seem to have been contemplated by Pope. When the order was received, the two divisions were then marching to Gainesville, on the road between Manassas Junction and Bethlehem Church. They continued marching until a small part of the advance had passed the church, when the two Generals consulted, and McDowell determined that considerable advantage could be gained by departing from the order. At this time it was noon, and the battle, two or three miles distant, was raging with the utmost fury; the roar of the artillery and the rattle of musketry filled the air; and over the tops of some trees in the distance arose clouds of dust thrown up by the trampling of the contending forces. McDowell said to Porter, "I will go along the Sedley Springs Road and attack the enemy's centre; put in your force here and you will take them on the right flank." Porter indicated where the dust was rising, over the trees to the right, and said, "We can't go in here anywhere without getting into a fight." This remarkable answer would seem to have surprised McDowell, as well it might. Said he, "That's what we came here for." He then went off, leaving Porter to attack, and of course his temporary command over him ceased with his departure. McDowell took the Sedley Springs Road, and in a very short time was in the thick of the battle. Two courses were now open to Porter. He might press forward on the right and strike the enemy's right flank, as McDowell had suggested, or he might press on to Gainesville, as Pope's order contemplated, and strike at that point. The evidence as to what he really did do was complete. A short time after McDowell left with his force, Porter (he had 13,000 men under his command here) ordered Griffith's Brigade to advance. It did for some distance, reaching a pine thicket. Here some difficulties were encountered, and the enemy opened on them with a couple of pieces of artillery, firing a few long shots. Some one said that there were obstructions in front which could not be got over, whereupon Gen. Porter ordered a retreat back to Manassas, and sent a note to McDowell and King that he had found it impossible to advance. The retreat was made to Manassas; the troops arrived during the afternoon and remained there all night.

THE THIRD ORDER DISOBEYED.

On their arrival they stacked arms, while the sounds of the battle were still loud in their ears, and the smoke of it and the dust plainly visible. Their General lay down to rest under a shade tree, and here, between 5 and 6 o'clock—the evidence being that it was nearer the former than the latter—there came to him, hot and dust-covered from furious riding, a couple of aids from Gen. Pope, five miles away, ordering him to attack at once, "either on the right flank, or, if possible, in the rear." The shifting movements of the contending forces had now brrught the enemy within a little over a mile in front of him. There was yet two hours of daylight; the country to be passed over was not difficult; the emergency was extreme; every moment, every second even, was precious. It might be that a sudden and furious attack from this side would yet retrieve the fortunes of the day. Gen. Porter received the order in his recumbent position, read it without moving, conversed with the exhausted messengers without moving, "for about a quarter of an hour," and when they left he was still lying where they had found him. He had been there three hours, listening to the sounds of the battle, when the aids reached him. However, it would appear that after they left he did make some show of exertion. He commanded Gen. Morrell to attack with three regiments, and scarcely had the advance begun, when he revoked the order and recalled them. Gen. Porter, it is presumable, again retired to his shade tree. He knew Pope had been disastrously defeated, and another victory recorded for the enemy.

CONCLUSION.

The urgent almost pathetic language Gen. Porter uses in some portions of his "appeal" to the President, seems to indicate that he feels all the disgrace of his position. This is not improbable. Times have changed since the Fall of 1862. Then it was that repeated disasters to the Army in the field had plunged the nation in gloom; the Democratic and professedly peace party had just been victorious in the elections; there was a large element which felt more sympathy with the Southern cause than they dared openly express; and it seemed that the South must eventually be victorious. It was a sifting and a winnowing time; a time when men's hearts were tried as by fire. It is easy, remembering this, to understand how a man, accused of disloyalty, could coolly waive that question and cavalierly avow himself "not loyal to John Pope." The public opinion of the North seemed of little account when victory rested on Southern banners. But when it came that these were trampled in the dust, when battle after battle was won by Northern arms, and town after town fell before them, till the chief stronghold fell, and with it the Confederacy; when the country resounded with the shouts of victory, and those who had won it became the idols of the nation, then it might well be that the man who had been dismissed in disgrace from that triumphant army should realize the force of his sentence. It might be that his heart has been wrung with anguish when he saw his former companions in arms greeted with pride and delight and heard their fame heralded abroad, while he dared not show himself in the street without being the mark of public execration and contempt. Doubtless there is nothing now which he would more ardently desire than a chance to die as a soldier should in the defense of his country; but it is too late. In the hour of need he was tried and found wanting. Fortunate for him it is the American people to whom he can appeal. Had it been any other he had not been alive now.

A WESTERN VIEW.

WHAT THE VETERANS OF OHIO AND WISCONSIN THINK OF PORTER—AN EXTRACT FROM THE REBEL GENERAL STUART'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Thursday.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

Fitz John Porter has published another appeal for a rehearing. In it he accuses Gen. Pope of using his influence to prevent a rehearing. This charge is sufficiently answered by a letter from Pope to the President, written nearly a year ago, which appeared in the *Commercial.*

Porter cannot keep still. He is like a man in a quicksand, he can't help struggling, though every effort sinks him deeper. The more his case is examined the plainer his crime appears. The transaction is too recent to be misrepresented. There are too many men still living in Ohio and Wisconsin who may remember how indignantly they chafed at being held back from the field where their comrades were vainly struggling with overwhelming numbers.

Gen. Jackson, by his dashing advance, got to a point where, by a rapid concentration, he could be crushed before Lee's army could come up to his rescue. The first day of the second battle of Bull Run was fought between Pope and Jackson on the 29th of August, 1862. Porter and McDowell, under orders from Pope to march to his aid, moved out on the morning of that day. At noon, Porter having marched three or four miles, halted. McDowell passed by, and following up the sound of the contending guns, took his place in the battle that was raging.

Porter lay on the road all the afternoon. He heard the sound of the battle. His corps comprised one-third of the forces under Pope's command. It contained nearly all the infantry and artillery of the regular army. His men were fresh, they had marched little more than six miles in two days. He lay in careless disobeidence, amusing himself with sending back to Alexandria insubordinate letters abusing his commander, listlessly hearing the battle going on, and finally writing to McDowell and King that our army seemed, from the sounds of the guns, to be retreating, and he would retreat by another road. He received another peremptory order from Pope to advance, and thereupon retreated by a road which led him further from his suffering comrades.

That is the whole story, no statement of which is denied by Porter. He says, and that is all he says, there was a force in his front which Pope was not aware of, and he would have been hurt if he had moved forward and encountered it.

It happened several times in the war, as it must happen in every war, that a part of the army was sent to a position where it must be crushed, but where its engagement enabled the army as a whole to win victory. That is a matter for the commander to judge of. Success is impossible if a subordinate can say the part assigned to him in a battle is too hazardous, and he will keep out of the way, leaving the rest to fight it out.

But, by the captured records, we know now just what was the force in Porter's front. Porter reports he saw the dust of a heavy column, and exchanged some shots with their batteries. That supposed heavy column was, in fact, simply Stuart's cavalry. Gen. Stuart says in his official report to Lee, that on seeing Porter's column in the road, he kept "detachments of cavalry dragging brush down the road from the direction of Gainesville, so as to deceive the enemy, a ruse which Porter's report shows was successful;" obtained a reinforcement of three brigades of infantry and some guns, with which he fired a few shots, when the enemy [Porter] withdrew toward Manassas.

It was to save his corps from a perilous encounter with a few troops dragging brush over a dusty road, that Fitz John Porter admits he violated express orders, and left his commander to struggle unaided till forces coming up in the night crushed him next day.

Treason is a crime against the law. A man may be a traitor under the law without consciously soiling his personal honor. But treachery, the treachery of a soldier on the field of battle, is personal baseness. When an officer is guilty of that, the greatest boon he can ask is to be forgotten.

GEN. POPE'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1874.

Gen. U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

MR. PRESIDENT: It is no doubt known to you that Gen. Fitz John Porter claims to have procured evidence since his trial, not attainable at the time, which would either acquit him of the crime of which he stands convicted or greatly modify the findings and sentence of the court-martial before which he was tried, and that he has embodied in a printed pamphlet the kind and character of this evidence, and what he expects to establish by it, together with an appeal for a rehearing of his case. It is widely asserted by those who sympathize with him, and probably believed by many who have no personal interest in his case, that influences hostile to him have restrained you from examining this statement of his case, and have thus worked great injustice by preventing the Executive from considering statements or evidence which might vindicate his character. It is needless to say to you that I have never used any influence with you, personal or other, to prevent the investigation of his statements, nor even intimated to you in any manner that I objected to any action you might think proper to take in the matter.

Nevertheless, as I do not wish even to seem to consent to any additional misconceptions concerning me or my action in this case, I beg (if you have not already done so) that you will yourself, Mr. President, examine as fully into the question as you think justice or mercy demands, or that you will order a board of competent officers of high rank, unconnected with the armies or transactions involved, to investigate fully the statements of this new evidence made by Gen. Porter, and report to you what, if any, bearing it would have upon the finding and sentence of his court-martial, even if it could be fully established.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major General, United States Army.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

TWO RECENT ELECTIONS.

THE CHOICE OF JOHN MITCHEL FOR PARLIAMENT—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VOTE—THE IRISH QUESTION—DR. KENEALY IN THE HOUSE—A POSSIBLE TICHBORNE SESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1875.

It is a curious coincidence that Mitchel, an escaped convict, and Dr. Kenealy, the representative of another felon still in jail, should have been returned to the British Parliament on the same day, and also that the very evening which had been appointed by the Government for the introduction of a bill to relax the operation of the Coercion acts in Ireland should have been required for the more urgent purpose of determining whether Tipperary should be allowed to be represented in the House of Commons by a rebel who had been deliberately elected as the champion of revolt. There can be no doubt that the Ministers have been placed in a most embarrassing position in regard to the Irish question. It would certainly look very absurd to lessen any of the restraints upon the unruly districts in the face of such a distinct and insolent challenge as that which has just been flung in their teeth; and, on the other hand, the withdrawal of the intended bill would amount to a confession that they had mistaken the condition of the country. There is a difficulty also in knowing what to do about Mitchel. The impression gains ground that the law advisers of the Government have made a great mistake in saying that a convict who has escaped while serving his sentence cannot be sent back to confinement if the term of his sentence has chronologically expired. Common sense, of course, would say that the interval during which the prisoner is beyond the reach of the authorities ought not to count at all, and that when he is recaptured his imprisonment should be resumed and continued until the full term of actual incarceration to which he was sentenced has been completed, and this principle has, I believe, been acted upon in a great many cases. In this instance, however, the lawyers have contrived to muddle the matter in such a way as to produce the glaring inconsistency that Mitchel is declared to be, as a felon who has neither been pardoned nor fully undergone his sentence, incapable of sitting in Parliament, and yet is a free man in all other respects. It was reasonable enough that when he was quietly visiting his family in Ireland last year the authorities should not go out of their way to meddle with him, but it is a pity that they did not make up their minds to seize him as soon as he landed for the avowed purpose of political agitation. It would, at least, have been well to spend a few more days in considering the law on the subject, instead of foreclosing the question of arrest by a premature declaration in Parliament. Nobody, even in Tipperary, can have supposed that Mitchel would really be allowed to take his seat, but it will be regarded as a triumph on his part that he is to be left at large. It is understood that he will at once be put in nomination again, and there can be no doubt that in that case he will be re-elected. It is possible, however, that this time he may have an opponent who, though he may receive very few votes, would be able to claim the seat on the ground that Mitchel is disqualified; only it will require some courage, I should think, to come forward in this way to brave the anger of the mob. The former member for Tipperary was Col. White, brother of Lord Annesley, who did not hesitate to declare his sympathy with the more revolutionary section of his constituents. It is said that he lately received a representation from his brother officers in the Guards that they did not think his political platform consistent with his holding the Queen's commission; but this has been denied, and it is more probable that Col. White found he had gone as far as he could in a rather dangerous direction, and preferred of his own accord to resign. In itself the return of a rebel representative from Ireland is neither unprecedented nor important. It has happened before, and everybody knew that any day it might happen again, and besides it tells only old news. Coming just at the present moment, when the Government had proclaimed its anxiety to be lenient and friendly to the Irish, it perhaps acquires a more disagreeable significance than it would otherwise have possessed. But even from this point of view it may be welcomed as a timely warning against foolhardy concessions.

DR. KENEALY'S ELECTION.

The election of Dr. Kenealy, though people are disposed to laugh at it, is really a much more serious matter, especially in the eyes of those who look beneath the surface, and who know how large a part of the population of England is of much the same character as that of Stoke. As I have said, Mitchel's return for Tipperary was only a reminder of the existence of a state of things which was already perfectly well known. Kenealy's return, on the other hand, discloses something for which people were hardly prepared. It shows that in England, where faith in and submission to the law of the land have always been regarded as the basis of order, there is a considerable section of the population who are ready to believe that the administration of the law is hopelessly corrupt, and that it is possible for an innocent man to be shut up in prison and deprived of his property by a conspiracy of influential persons, in whose hands the Judges are only tools. There can hardly be any doubt that if the claimant himself had been to able to appear as a candidate at Stoke he could have been elected with even more enthusiasm than Kenealy, who, indeed, seems to have been accepted on the old principle that the next best thing to the rose is something that has been very near it. Attempts are, of course, made to explain away the incompatible meaning of this election, and to suggest that Stoke is an exceptional constituency, and that the return of such a person as Kenealy is only a casual freak. The truth is that it is only now being learned what the lowering of the suffrage has done for England. Many persons flatter themselves that the existence of a Conservative Government is a bulwark of Conservative principles, but when one looks into the depths below and sees all the new and strange forces which are only just gathering into form and action, there is reason for alarm. Stoke is only one of many constituencies which have received enormous additions of utterly uneducated voters, but which, hitherto, have not put forth their strength. Enfranchisement came upon them rather as a surprise than as the fulfillment of a desire. It was not a working man's but a middle class movement. It was got up in the hope that the working class would side, as a matter of course, with those who obtained for them the honor of votes. The working men themselves cared very little about it, and therefore they had no organization to turn their new strength to account, and no questions interested them very much. In the course of the last few years, however, they have gradual

ly been making themselves felt on isolated occasions when they could work together. As time goes on, they will obtain leaders, organization, and the other elements of concerted action, and it is to be feared that the Stoke election is too likely to be an indication of what will follow.

A TICHBORNE SESSION.

Dr. Kenealy has lost no time in giving notice that on the 16th March he will call attention to the Tichborne case, and the tumult of "oha" and groans with which his fellow-members received the intimation, showed the melancholy apprehensions which filled their minds. There is every reason to expect that this will be a Tichborne session, unless, indeed, the Home Rulers keep their grievances uppermost. There is no saying how long he may choose to speak, and it will be very difficult to stop him. Of course he will not have the same chance as in the Queen's Bench, where he could continue his address from day to day; for when the House of Commons adjourns for the day, the mover of a motion has to take his chance of finding another day on which to bring it on. Still, there is every prospect that Dr. Kenealy will be a great bore. His entrance into the House was grotesquely characteristic. It would not suit his pride to stoop to ask any one to walk up with him to the Speaker and introduce him—an escort of two being usual on such occasions. He could have had no difficulty in getting a couple of members to do him this service, and indeed Mr. Bright offered his arm for the sake of keeping up the old form. It was pure obstinacy and self-will on Kenealy's part that led him to walk in alone. He had evidently come determined not to pay the slightest respect to any forms or regulations which did not please his own taste, and he was not going to lose any time in letting his resolution be seen. Kenealy is a stout, thick-set man, with keen black eyes flashing through his spectacles, and a deep fringe of dark beard. He was dressed in black, and clutched under his arm, as if for self-defense in case of any attack, a huge umbrella, of the kind which Parisian caricaturists used to attribute to Louis Philippe. There is, of course, ample accommodation in the outer rooms for sticks, umbrellas, overcoats, &c., and such things are seldom seen in the House. The Doctor evidently clung to his umbrella as a friend. When the Speaker asked him where his introducers were he began to argue the point, but first he deposited the precious umbrella on the table before him, so that he might be able to keep an eye on its safety. Argument, however, was promptly cut short, and the new member ordered out while the House discussed whether a formal introduction could be dispensed with, and as there was no doubt as to who the claimant in this case was, he had his own way. It was thought that he would very likely refuse to shake hands with the Speaker after taking the oaths, but on this point he was submissive. He has already established himself in a prominent seat on the second bench, immediately behind the leaders of the Opposition, not altogether, perhaps, to their delight.

DR. KENEALY'S WRITINGS.

In order that there may be no mistake as to his future line of action, Dr. Kenealy has published an article in his newspaper, the *Englishman*, entitled "Who Dr. Kenealy is," which bears evident traces of his own peculiar style of eloquence. "A voice," we are told, "at which three Judges trembled like aspen leaves, and that silenced in a sentence five opposing counsel, will be heard in tones making the gothic roof resound with the fearless advocacy of truth, justice, and liberty, comparable to that of Chatham, when the torrent of eloquence rolled from his lips as a mighty river, diffusing life and health and joy around to his glorious and dear country." It is further stated that among scholars, Kenealy stands in the front rank; that among gentlemen, in all that constitutes true nobility he is second to none; that he is profound in the attainments of the law and in the knowledge of the principles of Government. He is as "brave as a lion, but with a heart full of generosity and tender impulses for the poor and the oppressed," and is regarded with a feeling "almost of adoration" throughout England. He makes no disguise of what he means to do in Parliament. He will not be "the flunkey either of the apostate Jew or the renegade Protestant," (this is, of course, Disraeli and Gladstone,) but to "meet and fight despotism with the fire and force of Milton and the intrepidity of Cromwell." At the head of "a great, powerful, honest, and determined English party of fifty or one hundred people's representatives," he will "sweep away forever the two family factions who have possessed themselves of England so long, and so loaded her with debt that even to live becomes a matter of the hardest difficulty."

ARMY MATTERS.

There is going to be a keen party struggle on the question of the Goverment bill for regulating regimental exchanges in the Army. The Liberals hold that if payments of money are allowed to be made between officers on any pretext, it will lead to a re-establishment in a more or less disguised form of the old purchase system, and I think no impartial person can doubt that it would have this effect. It an officer chooses to retain his position in the Army he ought to hold himself ready to accept service of any kind that may fall in his way. The evil of the old system was, that there were always a great many nominal officers who were not soldiers in any genuine sense at all, but who barely went through the form of regimental duty for a few years, and then sold out. To make the Army effective the rich *faincants* must be cleared out of it. It may be right that there should be regimental exchanges, but there should be no opportunity of purchasing a release from hard or dangerous duty.

THE FRENCH PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Prince Louis Napoleon has passed his examination at Woolwich creditably, and shown that he is not only well up in the scientific part of the military profession, but that he can hold a sword and ride a horse, which Franconi, the circus-master, took to be the essentials of a monarch. Whether he is much nearer the throne he covets for all this, remains to be seen. In the meanwhile he is toadied by Britons to his heart's content. Every year a good number of not very bright lads go through this examination with the help of crammers, and nobody, except their mothers and grandmothers, thinks anything of it. But that a real live Prince should be capable of actually doing sums and other school-boy exercises is now spoken of as if it were the most amazing feat under the sun. The Prince is really a quite intelligent lad, who takes much more after his mother, in his glib conceit, than after his father There is, I hear, one qualification for kingship which he does not seem to have acquired, and that is the faculty of discreet reticence. He has his word, according to report, about everything, and his misgivings as to his own infallibility. He is to be entertained at dinner by his comrades on Tuesday next. J. H. F.

DR. KENEALY.

THE PROCEEDINGS ATTENDANT UPON THE TICHBORNE COUNSEL'S APPEARANCE IN PARLIAMENT.

The Parliamentary reports of the London *Times* of Feb. 19 supply the following account of Dr. Kenealy's appearance in the House of Commons on the previous day:

On the Speaker desiring honorable members who might wish to take the oath and their seats to come to the table, Dr. Kenealy, who had been elected as member for the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, in succession to Mr. Melly, came forward alone.

The Speaker—I have to point out to the honorable member that, according to the ordinary practice of this House, a new member, when he appears for the first time, is introduced by two members of the House. This being so, I must ask whether two members of the House are prepared to perform that duty upon this occasion.

Dr. Kenealy—I am not aware, Mr. Speaker, of the practice of this House. At the same time I am not aware of any law or any rule which deprives the House of the right of administering the oath to me as member for the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. The practice of the House, as I understand it, is based upon an order that was made in February—

The Speaker (interrupting)—I have to point out that the practice to which I have referred dates from the year 1688. On the 23d of February, 1688, a resolution was passed which is thus referred to in the journals of the House:

"The House being informed that it was an ancient order and custom of the House that, upon new members coming into the House, they be introduced to the table between two members, making their obeisances as they go up, that they may be the better known to the House; resolved, that the said order and custom be for the future observed."

This order and custom has been observed by the House from that time till now. I have had a diligent search made in the journals of the House, and I do not find that any departure from the practice has ever been sanctioned. The House will observe that the object of the resolution appears to be to identify the member. It is my duty in this chair to see that the resolutions of the House are carried out, [cheers,] but should the House think fit upon this special occasion to dispense with its former resolutions, it will give the necessary directions. ["No, no."]

Dr. Kenealy—Am I to understand, Mr. Speaker, that you will not hear me upon the matter?

The Speaker—While a question of this nature, affecting the conduct or action of a member, is under consideration, it is in accordance with the practice of the House that the honorable member concerned should withdraw. [Cheers.]

Dr. Kenealy thereupon withdrew.

Mr. Disraeli—I hope, Sir, that in this case the ordinary rules will not be enforced.. [Hear, hear.] The identity of the new member cannot, I believe, be questioned. [Laughter.] Although, for myself, I think the rule in question an excellent rule, and it is one which I trust will be strictly observed in the future, yet I think there are circumstances connected with the present case which render it desirable that we should not insist upon its enforcement. [Hear, hear.] I beg to move that the rule be on this occasion dispensed with.

Mr. Whalley regretted that the right honorable gentleman in moving the suspension of the rule had not deemed it expedient to state the circumstances under which he thought fit to do so. ["Oh, oh!"] This reticence might be injurious, he did not say to the honorable gentleman who was about to be presented, but to many persons who felt interested in his election.

Mr. Bright—I am sorry that when the honorable member stood at the bar he was not asked whether the fact of his being alone arose from a disposition on his part to disregard the practice of the House. [Hear, hear.] I think that if he came into the House willfully disregarding the ordinary rules, and refusing to come to the table with any two members who might be willing to accompany him, this would be a circumstance of a very unpleasant character. I am not sure that it would be more pleasant—certainly it could not be more pleasant to the honorable member himself—if he had found himself in a position in which he could not secure the services of two gentlemen to introduce him to the House. Sir, if the latter be the case, I presume that the honorable member for Peterborough [Mr. Whalley] at least will not object to coming to the table with the new member, [laughter,] and, although I have not made the acquaintance of the honorable gentleman, [renewed laughter,] and have never spoken to him, yet, out of deference to the will of a large constituency [hear, hear] if he is willing to accept my companionship to the table, I have no objection to walk up the floor of the House with him in order to introduce him to the Speaker. [Hear, hear.] I think that, before coming to a resolution on the motion of the right honorable gentleman it would be well to ascertain whether the honorable member of his own free will—of his own obstinate will, if it be so—desires to disregard the ordinary practice of the House. [Cheers.]

The Speaker then put the question that the resolution be dispensed with on this occasion.

Mr. Bentinck—I venture, Sir, to think that when the House is called on to come to a decision on a motion for which, as you have informed us, there is no precedent for the last two centuries, the House ought to have more time to consider the question. [Hear, hear.] I beg, therefore, Sir, to move the adjournment of the debate. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Disraeli—I think it would be desirable that we should come to some understanding on the present occasion. [Hear, hear.] I have no hesitation myself in explaining to the House what I meant by the word "circumstances." I was told that the honorable member for Stoke-upon-Trent had not succeeded in obtaining two members to introduce him, and I thought that it might be painful to his feelings for me to allude to that fact. [Cheers.] I therefore thought that the words that I used would be sufficiently intelligible. [Hear, hear.] I still am of opinion that it is undesirable that in the present instance we should insist on this rule, and I feel persuaded that if the debate is adjourned, as has now been moved, we shall probably pass a similar resolution to that which I have proposed. I trust, therefore, that the honorable member for West Norfolk will consider twice before he presses for an adjournment, and that the House will consider the motion that I have made and which is approved by many whose authority is great in this House, and that it will allow the honorable member to be sworn at the table. [Cheers.]

The Speaker then put the question, that the debate be adjourned, and declared it to be negatived.

Mr. Dodson—I understand, Sir, it has been explained that the honorable member for Stoke-upon-Trent has not been acting contumaciously—if I may use the expression—towards the House, but that he has endeavored, and has failed, to secure two members to introduce him. Under the circumstances, I think there can be no further hesitation on the part of the House in agreeing to the motion made by the right honorable gentleman at the head of the Government, and that it may be adopted without further discussion. [Hear, hear.]

The Speaker then put the question: "That the resolution be dispensed with on this occasion."

There was some cries of "No," but the motion was agreed to.

The Speaker then directed that the honorable member should be called in. Dr. Kenealy thereupon advanced to the table as before, when he took the oath and subscribed the roll in the usual form.

Mr. Gorst took the oath and his seat for Chatham, in the room of Admiral Elliot. The honorable gentleman, who was introduced by Mr. Hart Dyke and Mr. Rowland Wynne, was greeted with cheers.

THE SUTCLIFFE BREACH-LOADING RIFLE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUN—PREPARING FOR EXPERIMENTS AT SANDY HOOK.

The Board of Ordinance are at present engaged in perfecting arrangements as rapidly as a meagre appropriation will allow for making a series of experiments at the Government proving grounds at Sandy Hook with a nine-inch Sutcliff, breach-loading rifle. About a dozen men have been at work for weeks past under the direction of Superintendent Sinclair, erecting the necessary platforms, sheds, &c., and mounting the experimental gun. The model of the gun was introduced to the Ordnance Department in August, 1872, the plan being very favorably received by the Chief of Ordnance and all the distinguished artillerists connected with the department. Already one small field-piece after the pattern has been tested with highly successful results, and is now in the service. In furnishing the model to the Board of Ordnance, Mr. Elisha A. Sutcliffe, the inventor, submitted the following description of its construction and operation: The gun is bored right through the breech, counter-bored at the breech, and has a screw-thread cut in the counter-bore for the reception of the breech tightening and sustaining screw. This screw is bored centrally, of a calibre slightly larger than that of the gun, to permit the projectile and the cartridge to pass easily through it, and is furnished at its rear end with a suitable lever, to which is applied the necessary power to turn it. Immediately in front of the counter-bore of the breech is a mortise cut in the gun for the reception of the movable breech-piece. This latter consists of a flat circular disk of steel of a diameter slightly less than the width of the mortise, but sufficiently greater than the calibre of the gun to give it a good bearing against the front of the mortise when closed. To open the breech the screw is turned back to the extent of a half revolution, liberating the breech-piece and leaving a passage through the screw into the gun for the admission of the projectile and the cartridge. After the insertion of these the screw is turned in to the extent of a half revolution, and the breach is closed for firing. If it be found necessary to take out the breech-piece for cleaning or repairs or for dissolving the gun in case of necessity, the screw is turned back one or more revolutions. The whole system is looked upon as superior to the many that have been from time to time submitted for examination. The experiments will be commenced about the 1st of April, and will be continued until the gun has undergone a thorough test. An eight-inch smooth-bore muzzle-loading gun converted into a rifle by the insertion of a steel tube is also to be tried at the same place in about a week.

POLICE MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, a communication was received from the Board of Excise thanking the Superintendent and the Police force for the enforcement of the Excise law on Sunday last. Patrolman Garrett S. Walling was detailed to special duty in the Third Precinct. Patrolman Thomas Devine, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was dismissed the department for intoxication. Francis X. Gallagher was appointed a patrolman. Mrs. Catharine Evers, widow of Patrolman Thomas J. Evers, of the Eighth Precinct, who was killed while in the discharge of his duty, last Autumn, was placed on the pension list with a pension of $250 per annum. Mr. Jacob Sharp appeared before the board and asked the protection of the Police against persons throwing snow on the railroad tracks, and Mr. Sharp was informed that if he would reduce his application to writing it would receive the consideration of the board. Superintendent Walling reported a large number of arrests for salting the tracks; and as there appears to exist a doubt as to the right of the Police to arrest for violations of this and other ordinances affecting railroad companies, the matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

LAW REPORTS.

THE PARK THEATRE MORTGAGE.

HISTORY OF THE CASE—UPON WHAT IT TURNS—CONFLICTING EVIDENCE—TESTIMONY OF MR. JAMES PURSSELL, MR. W. H. ARNOUX, MR. JOHN ELLIOTT, MR. WILLIAM STUART, MR. DION BOUCICAULT, AND GEORGE W. RIGGS.

The suit brought by Mr. George W. Riggs and others, to foreclose a mortgage executed by Mr. James Purssell on the property known as the Park Theatre, to secure a loan of $20,000, which has been already noticed in THE TIMES, was yesterday brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term. Plaintiffs were represented by Gen. Anthon, and defendants by William H. Arnoux. The mortgage was originally executed by Mr. Dion Boucicault, with a view to being a guarantor for its payment, and by him assigned to George W. Riggs. In defense of the suit an agreement was set up, to which Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Purssell, and Mr. William Stuart were parties, and in which it was provided that the rent to be paid by Stuart, as the lessee of the building, should be deposited with Messrs. Riggs & Co., in this City, to apply on the rent, and that all accrued rent should so supply, whether paid or not. It was claimed on the part of Mr. Purssell that, under the agreement in question, the whole mortgage was to have been liquidated by such rents, the lease covering an amount sufficient for that purpose, and that the remedy of plaintiff is to collect sufficient of such rents from Mr. Stuart to satisfy the mortgage, and not by a suit against Mr. Purssell to foreclose it. Although not appearing in evidence in the case, it was stated that the reason for Mr. Stuart's omission to pay the rent was a failure of Mr. Purssell to complete the building and transfer its possession in a condition suitable for theatrical performances to Mr. Stuart within the time agreed upon. On the part of plaintiff, it was claimed that Mr. George W. Riggs alone was interested in taking the original assignment of the mortgage; that he never heard of this agreement, and that even if notice had been given him of it, Mr. Purssell, at the time of the assignment of the mortgage to him, had executed a covenant that there was $20,000 due on the mortgage; that he held no offset or defense thereto, and that plaintiff was entitled to full payment thereof at maturity. Upon this agreement, and the fact whether its existence and terms were brought to the knowledge of Mr. Riggs at the time of the assignment of the mortgage to him, the whole case turned, although at the outset of the trial Judge Van Brunt intimated that, even if such knowledge had been brought home to Mr. Riggs at the time he took the mortgage, he might still be compelled to hold that the covenant of Mr. Purssell accompanying the mortgage annulled such agreement and entitled the plaintiff to payment according to the terms of the mortgage. The evidence given thus far on both sides is somewhat conflicting, witnesses on the part of Mr. Purssell holding to the theory that the agreement had been brought to the knowledge of those acting for Mr. Riggs, and those for plaintiffs declaring that he or those acting for him never knew of it until after the commencement of the suit to foreclose the mortgage. After some argument as to the admission of the agreement about payment, without first showing knowledge of it by those acting for Mr. Riggs, Judge Van Brunt ruled that such a foundation must be laid.

James Purssell, the owner or the mortgaged property, then testified that he had known Mr. Stuart about two years; in April, 1873, he met at the office of Riggs & Co., in Wall street, Mr. John Elliott, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Boucicault, and another Mr. Riggs, not George W.; in the conversation which followed, it was stated that the rents to be paid by Stuart were to be paid into the hands of Riggs & Co.; Stuart said Riggs & Co. would have more interest in the matter if Boucicault would take an interest in the theatre to be built, and it was agreed that Boucicault should guarantee the amount of the mortgage; Mr. Anthon was then instructed to draw the assignment of the mortgage, and asked who was to pay him; Stuart answered he would, and subsequently did pay $132; on the 9th of May following, a lease was executed to Stuart in pursuance of an agreement to that effect; on the same day the agreement between Boucicault, Richard O'Gorman, Mr. Elliott, and one of the Messrs. Riggs at the office of Gen. Anthon; the agreement as to payment of rent was executed at the same time and simultaneously with the other papers; witness identifies assignment of rents as collateral security; on March 31, 1874, Stuart got possession of theatre under his lease; on the same day of the signing of the assignment of mortgage Gen. Anthon gave witness a check for $19,000, retaining $1,000 until certain assessments were paid; witness and his counsel then took lease, tripartite agreement between Boucicault, Stuart, and witness, and the acknowledgment of Mr. Anthon for $1,000 to the office of Arnoux, Rich, & Woodford, his counsel.

On cross-examination Mr. Purssell said the only paper witnessed by Richard O'Gorman is the tripartite agreement; could not tell why Mr. O'Gorman witnessed that paper only; had not been at Mr. O'Gorman's office that day, nor for a year thereafter; never saw George W. Riggs until he saw him in the court; the agreement with Mr. Elliott was that the rent from Stuart was to be paid into the banking-house of Riggs & Co. until the amount of the bond was all paid up.

William Henry Arnoux, counsel for Mr. Purssell, testified that he was present at the interview of the 9th of May; all the papers, lease, bond and mortgage, assignment from Boucicault to Riggs, the tripartite agreement, and assignment of rents were then submitted; Mr. O'Gorman had the tripartite agreement in his hands, and called the attention of Mr. Anthon to it, and the latter, merely glancing at it, said it was right; that paper was at the time signed by Boucicault, Stuart, and Purssell.

An original draft of the tripartite agreement was produced, in which the clause was found to read that the rents paid should be credited on the bond, while in the agreement, as executed, is a clause that the amount of rents be credited, whether paid or not. This addition, witness continued, was made at his suggestion; does not know that Mr. Anthon's attention was specially called to this change, nor did Mr. Anthon read it.

On the part of plaintiff, Mr. John Elliott testified that he is a member of the firm of Riggs & Co.; that at the date named the firm consisted of George W. Riggs, Mr. Ketchover, Whitman C. Vester and himself; at the interview referred to by Mr. Purssell, Messrs. Joseph W. Riggs, witness, Boucicault, Stuart, Purssell, and some others were present; told the parties that Mr. Riggs was willing to loan the money, but Mr. Boucicault must guarantee the mortgage; Stuart said, as Mr. Boucicault was to guarantee the mortgage, he would like to have the rents deposited with Riggs & Co. to apply on the mortgage; Mr. Purssell assented; never saw the tripartite agreement until after the maturity of the mortgage, and never heard the remotest intimation that unpaid rents were to be applied on the mortgage; no sane man would have made the loan on such conditions; subsequently the counsel for Purssell came to him and asked him for the agreement, but he denied ever having seen any such paper, and he never had; they said to him then that they had come to ask him to do what they supposed he would refuse—to accept the claim for rents on Stuart in satisfaction of the mortgage; he replied, if they did not expect him to do what they asked, they must suppose he would refuse, and he did refuse.

Mr. William Stuart testified that the tripartite agreement made between Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Purssell, and witness, was made out between themselves alone; that it was executed at Mr. O'Gorman's office after the other matters had been disposed of and the matter of the mortgage closed; that it was made by his wish, to secure Mr. Boucicault, who was guarantor for payment of the mortgage, and who engaged in interest himself in the prosperity of the management of the theatre; that he signed this, as he did the other papers, without looking at it—signed all the papers that were put before him, as in matters of that kind he was entirely guided by the advice of his lawyers, as he would be by the advice of a physician, if he had occasion to consult one; he never intended that uncollected rents should go in satisfaction of the mortgage, as that paper provided, and he was quite sure such a paper was never brought to the attention of Mr. Riggs or those representing him at all he had ever heard from Mr. Purssell on the subject was the latter's suggestion that interest be allowed by Riggs & Co. for the amount of rent paid into the latter's bank in advance of the maturity of the mortgage, and that such suggestion was rejected by Mr. Elliott; has been nineteen years a theatrical manager and newspaper writer in this City, and has known Mr. Riggs for about the same time; has always been a friend of Mr. Riggs, though generally an unprofitable one, while Mr. Riggs has always been a most affectionate friend to him, ever ready to help him in any project which seemed proper to go into; in this instance he [witness] hoped to prove a more valuable friend than in the past.

Mr. Dion Boucicault testified briefly that he had not seen the tripartite agreement exhibited at the office of Mr Anthon, where the other papers were signed; he was very sure it was signed after the other papers, and at the office of Mr. O'Gorman; the object of the agreement was to secure him and insure payment at the mortgage for which he had become responsible; while he knew he had signed the agreement, he must have misunderstood its purport, as his only intention was to have the rents paid apply in liquidation of the mortgage, never that unpaid rents should be understood to so apply, and no such purpose as the latter was ever discussed with Mr. Riggs or any one representing him. He was astonished after the commencement of the suit, when shown the agreement, to discover that it admitted of such an interpretation. He had never seen the original draft of the agreement shown him, in which a memorandum was made suggesting the addition of the clause which is made the basis of the defense in the suit.

Mr. George W. Riggs, in a few words, testified that he never saw the agreement referred to by the preceding witnesses, and never heard its contents until after the commencement of the suit.

The Court adjourned at this point to Monday next.

THE STORY OF A LAWYER'S COMMITMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

WHY HE WAS COMMITTED, AND THE SUBSTANCE OF HIS BRIEF THAT HE HANDED TO JUDGE M'ADAM OF THE MARINE COURT—BOTH SIDES OF THE CASE EXPLAINED.

The act of the Marine Court, General Term, Chief Justice Shea presiding, in committing for contempt of court a lawyer named W. W. Badger, for using in his printed points language considered by the court disrespectful to one of its Judges, and not justified by the privileges of counsel in argument, attracts considerable attention among members of the Bar; the counsel who was committed certainly makes no concealment of his belief that he has been aggrieved, and that the legitimate license of counsel in argument on appeal has been abridged. It is claimed by him that in a case wherein he was counsel for plaintiff, and which was tried before Judge McAdam and a jury, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of his client for $5,000. Subsequently counsel for the defendant made a motion, according to the rules of practice, before the same Judge who tried the cause, for a new trial on the ground of excessive damages, and the motion was granted. From the order granting a new trial plaintiff's counsel [Badger] took an appeal to the General Term. When the case came on for argument before the General Term, Mr. Badger handed up to the court a printed brief, in which occurred language in relation to the granting of a new trial, as follows: "The junior Justice of this court has not yet been long enough in his seat to resist those amiable briberies of his feelings, which, though they honor him as a man, cannot fail to obscure his better judgment as a Judge. He therefore does, as a friend, what the Judge should execute a friend for asking. The amount of this verdict did not at the time frighten him from his propriety, nor seem to him excessive, for he immediately added to it, of his own motion, unasked, a large extra allowance of costs to plaintiff's attorney at two and one half per cent. on the verdict. He certainly could not have done that with any idea then present that the verdict was already excessive. He had just charged the jury that they could give $10,000, the full amount sued for, if they thought the case justified it, and that it was entirely a fact for them to decide. He must, therefore, have discovered afterward more reason for thinking it excessive, and as he has not given that reason, the law must presume it to be insufficient. Our appeal therefore, seems well taken from Philip with his friends, afterward, to Philip at the trial, in his right mind. This court is expected to ring true when a plain judicial wrong of this character is brought to its attention. Do not pass so severe a sentence upon this court as to say that this order can stand. It belongs to the *noctes furdici* rather than the *dies*, and we hope it is not saying too much to suggest that better work is expected from a reformed judiciary. This remark is justified by the fact that Judge McAdam himself has freely stated to plaintiff's attorney and others, that he informed Col. Fellows of his decision on this motion, at a general committee meeting in Tammany Hall, on Saturday evening, Jan. 16, 1875, which was eleven days prior to its announcement and filing in court. This inadvertent and unintentional 'appearance of evil' should have been avoided." Upon observing the foregoing portions of the printed points, and before argument thereon was had, Chief Justice Shea, after consulting with his associates, returned them to Mr. Badger, saying that the court must refuse to accept such a brief, and ordered that a new brief be printed, leaving out the objectionable matter, before argument would be heard. Subsequently the court adjudged Mr. Badger guilty of contempt of court, and sentenced him to two days' imprisonment, the Chief Justice in passing sentence remarking as follows: "No court could or should continue to hold public respect and confidence, if such assaults as this can be made with impunity. This court has no power to correct any but the judicial errors of its individual members, and, however erroneous his decisions may be, or erroneously his discretion as such Judge has been exercised, no court can permit unworthy or improper motives to be imputed to a Judge on the review of the law of the case. A most efficient remedy is provided elsewhere, and where the wrong complained of can be speedily remedied, decently and in proper order. Mr. Justice McAdam personally is not amenable to the discipline or censure of this court, as a court, even if his decision in the present instance should incur all the blame which the appellant insists upon. It is sufficient for us that his decision was given within the scope of his inherent judicial function; and, as such alone, in its impersonality, should the matter have been presented to us for review. To do otherwise, and have presented it accompanied with such indiscriminate personal censure and epithetical abuse, is a grave instance of unqualified and unpardonable insult and effrontery offered to and in the presence of this tribunal, and must be marked by our unmistakable condemnation."

Notwithstanding this very decided opinion of the General Term Judges, Mr. Badger claims to be still of opinion that he had not offered any contempt to the court which had condemned him; had not exceeded the limit of discussion permitted on such an argument; did not intend any disrespect to the court, nor any personal unkindness to Mr. Justice McAdam.

On the other side of this question it may be proper to state that Justice McAdam denies indignantly both the facts and insinuations contained in Mr. Badger's rejected points, and as rumor has it, steps will be taken to submit the matter to the consideration of the Grand Jury.

A NEWSPAPER BANKRUPT.

The following notice of the bankruptcy of the Brooklyn *Union* was served on Mayor Hunter yesterday:

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY—United States Marshal's Office, Eastern District of New-York, Brooklyn, Feb. 23, 1875.—Creditors of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, bankrupt: You are hereby notified that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York, against the estate of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, adjudged a bankrupt upon its own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it, or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to wit:

Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 144 Broadway, New-York	$40,000 00
Jessup & Moore, No. 128 William street, New-York	4,312 70
City of Brooklyn	10,000 00
B. F. Tracy, Brooklyn	10,000 00
Isador M. Bon, No. 217 Clermont avenue	4,245 22
Brooklyn Bank, Fulton and Front streets	14,000 00
James Jourdan, No. 409 State street	2,500 00
Lorin Palmer, No. 142 Columbia Heights	5,000 00
D. R. James, No. 912 Myrtle avenue	500 00
R. D. Benedict, No. 363 Adelphi street	750 00
F. A. Schroeder, No. 123 Clermont avenue	10,000 00
Brooklyn Gas-light Company, No. 180 Remsen street	638 40

To prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 189 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y., before A. M. Cunningham, Register.

The publication of the *Union* has not ceased. It has been purchased by a new company, and it is understood that Mr. William C. Kingsley owns the controlling interest.

A LETTER-CARRIER ROBS THE MAILS.

Abraham Gardiner, a young man having a wife and three children, has been a letter-carrier connected with Station D, in the Bible-house, about two years. James Mead, an old veteran of the late war, was also a carrier connected with this station, and has a reputation for strict integrity. The office of the United States Publishing Company is on University place, on Mead's route. During the last few months the money contained in letters sent to the company failed to reach its destination, and Special Post Office Agent Sharrette used every endeavor to ascertain the cause. It was at last suspected that Gardiner was in the habit of purloining money-letters destined for Mead's route, and on Thursday last two "test" letters, containing about seven dollars in marked money, were addressed to the United States Publishing Company, and placed in the station for delivery. The letters did not come to hand, and the money was found on the person of Gardiner, who could not satisfactorily explain the possession of it. He was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday morning, waived an examination, and was held for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

THE DOUBLE WILL CASE.

The case in which two wills have been offered for probate at the Surrogate's office, each as the last legal will of Eliza Hearsey, came on for hearing yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The will of 1872 makes St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, and the Children's Aid Society legatees, while the will of 1874 does not. Mr. James Loveridge, to whose daughter the testatrix bequeathed her residence in the will of 1874, was examined as a witness, and testified that the testatrix dictated the contents of the will to him, approved of it when drawn up, and signed it in presence of the subscribing witnesses, saying that it was her last will and testament, &c. The further hearing was then adjourned to next Monday. Both the institutions named as beneficiaries in the will of 1872 were represented yesterday by counsel, and they object to the will of 1874 on the ground that it was obtained by means of undue influence.

TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR STEALING FORTY-NINE CENTS.

On the 20th of February, while Mrs. Elizabeth Deihl, of No. 435 East Fourteenth street, was walking home, she was approached by James Hennessy, a sail-maker, of No. 629 East Seventeenth street, who snatched her pocket-book, containing forty-nine cents, and ran off. Hennessy was arrested by Officer Schenck, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and in the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of an attempt at petit larceny from the person. Counsel for the prisoner, who is a mere youth, produced a number of witnesses, including the mother and brother of the accused, to testify that he had always borne an excellent character, and must have committed the offense to which he had pleaded guilty while crazy from liquor. Judge Sutherland, while sympathizing with the distress and disgrace of Hennessy's relatives, could not accept the plea of intoxication in palliation of the daring offense of theft on the public street, and sentenced the prisoner to two years in State Prison at hard labor.

HAUREY CONVICTED OF THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Daniel Haurey, on trial for three days past in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the robbery of Adams Express Company, was yesterday convicted of the crime charged. On the rendition of the verdict of the jury, counsel for Haurey made a motion that sentence be deferred until after Haurey had testified in the proceedings against Superintendent Walling, for a violation of his duty in not having promptly sent the prisoners, when first arrested, before the nearest Magistrate and at the first session held by him after the arrest.

Judge Barrett granted the motion.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENT COMMITTED.

Herman P. Crozier, an agent of the New-York Life Insurance Company, was charged yesterday by Gustave Dettloff, accountant of the company, with having embezzled a balance of $477 20, alleged to be due the company by Crozier on collections for the company made by him in the early part of 1874. Dettloff charges that Crozier admitted that this balance was due, but refused to pay it. Crozier resides at No. 1,405 Pacific street, Brooklyn. He claims that he is not responsible to the company for the amount charged against him. He gave $100 bail to answer.

TWEED'S CIVIL PROSECUTION.

Argument on the appeal taken on behalf of William M. Tweed, from the order of the Court at Chambers, allowing a change of plaintiff in the civil suit brought against him to recover $11,000,000, abstracted from the City, from the Board of Supervisors to the Mayor, &c., has been set down in Supreme Court, General Term, for Tuesday next.

COURT NOTES.

The testimony of Wybert Reeve, the author of "Pyke O'Callaghan," was concluded yesterday, before Commissioner Shields, the witness being cross-examined at length on the material statements made in his direct testimony.

Thomas Smith, of No. 13 Peck slip, was held yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of breaking into the office of Albert S. Beakes, a weigher, at No. 134 Pearl street, on Thursday night, and stealing about $100 worth of property.

Surrogate Hutchings yesterday appointed Frederick Rollwagen, eldest son of the testator in the Rollwagen will case, Receiver of the estate, requiring him to file a bond in $50,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

Richard Vanderbilt, a tin-roofer at No. 308 Third street, was held yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of having committed a felonious assault and battery, on the night of the 4th inst., on Margaret Dalton, at No. 102 Elizabeth street, by striking her heavy blows on the head with a club.

In the divorce suit brought by his wife against Edward K. Winship, Judge Lawrence has rendered a decision discharging the defendant from Ludlow Street Jail. Winship was imprisoned on an attachment for non-payment of a counsel fee to plaintiff's counsel, and is discharged because of his insolvency and because his wife has become reconciled to him.

In order to dispose as rapidly as possible of the great crush of criminal business at present in the hands of the District Attorney, the Grand Jury will sit to-day to inquire into a number of cases prepared by Chief Clerk Clark. A Saturday session of the Grand Jury is a most unusual if not an unprecedented occurrence in the history of the criminal courts.

In the suit of Josephine Mansfield against Lucy D. Fisk, Executrix of the late James D. Fisk, and in which a Judgment was recovered in favor of plaintiff for $25,000, Judge Donohue yesterday appointed Mr. A. A. Redfield Referee to take the testimony of Thomas G. Shearman, to be used on a motion on behalf of defendant for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Meyer Hoffman, a dry goods merchant at No. 236 Broadway, was charged yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, by John M. Gallagher, of No. 415 Hudson street, with having forged the indorsement of Gallagher to a check for $6 52 on the Herkimer County National Bank, New-York, made payable to Gallagher's order, and with having drawn from the bank the amount of the check. Hoffman positively denied having forged the check, and it appears that it is simply a question whether one of his employes did it with Hoffman's knowledge or direction. Hoffman gave $500 bail to answer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Rosenthal vs. Moss; motion denied.

By Judge Lawrence.

Moxley vs. Moxley; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Van Cott vs. Waddington; the defendant must assign the certificate to the Receiver, and upon doing so will be relieved of his contempt.

Hoppel vs. Hoppor; opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Burton vs. Sherman; affidavit of regularity wanted.

Von Ellert vs. Von Schöning; decree and findings settled.

Schlonberg vs. Heyerdahl; demurrer sustained by default.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Harrison vs. Boyle; motion denied, with costs to abide event. See decision.

Cook vs. Perkins; motion granted on terms. See decisions.

In the matter of the application of St. Peter's Church; application granted.

Hubrun vs. Brandt; cause ordered on special calendar.

Reneva vs. Reneva; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly and Judges Loew and J. F. Daly.

The following decisions were rendered during this week:

Morris vs. Hiler; Knowlton vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; orders affirmed.

Kramer vs. Zwickert; orders reversed.

Treadwell vs. Longstreet et al.; Stewart vs. The Mayor, &c.; Morange vs. Marvin Safe Company; appeals dismissed.

Kennedy vs. Hough; Marks vs. White; Thiel vs. Knoeppel; Heath vs. Hubbell; Duperat vs. Behan; Gunther vs. Glaser; judgments affirmed by default.

Haas vs. Simpson; discontinued.

McVey, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.; Chrisfield et al. vs. Rudolphy; Morange vs. Levy; Morange vs. Cassaigne; Doran vs. Thacker; Clark et al. vs. Wheeler, Jr.;

MODES OF THE DAY.

TIMELY TOILETS—THE NEWEST BONNETS.

HINTS FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DRESS—THE LATEST MILLINERY IMPORTATIONS—FLOWERS IN PROFUSION, AND PLENTY OF SCARFS.

In consequence of low-neck corsages being de rigueur for evening wear this Winter, the waists are all made in this manner, even if afterward they are covered with fichus. Many ladies have been obliged to adopt this mode without admiring it; the objection to the style should not, however, exist, for fichus are exceedingly graceful, and much more dressy than waists cut high in the neck. Some, for example, are worn over a light-blue silk corsage; thus a paysanne fichu of white lace extended to the middle of the back, and was taken in to the waist in front by three narrow bands of blue faille, which were fastened to the waist by buttons; then the two ends of the fichu, which were quite long, fell over the apron belonging to the dress. The ruffles which trimmed the sleeves were also of lace like that upon the fichu, intermixed with puffings of tulle.

The above-mentioned bands are quite a useful invention, as they can be made independent of the fichu, and serve over different waists and fichus. When made with this object in view, the most suitable materials are black velvet jet passementerie or galloon with silver, gold, or steel sparks.

Lace continues much in vogue; it is not only used for fichus, but it also trims many of the most elegant dresses. Lace being a very expensive article, there is much imitation in wear. Some of it is so perfect that the greatest connoisseurs cannot detect its comparative worthlessness. The most fashionable imitations are: blonde, point a' l'aiguille, and point d'Angleterre, which latter is now again much used. Worked tulle is sometimes preferred to imitation lace to trim cachemire.

An elegant ball dress may be made of light blue silk. The front is in Princess form. The corsage is low in the neck; the back of the corsage, as also that of the skirt which has a long train, is of white faille covered with gilded gauze placed on in lengthwise puffings; these are very small at the top of the waist, and graduate all the way down, finishing at the bottom of the train in large puffs. Each side of the skirt is a shell-shaped trimming of lace; the front is plaited in lengthwise plaits, and joined to the train by large blue faille revers which are adorned with white buttons. Two gilded gauze scarfs are fastened to the shoulders by sprays of flowers, and extend to the middle of the back of the skirt, forming a loop with long ends; over the loop are sprays of flowers.

A tasteful cuirass may be made of light blue faille or velvet; it is altogether composed of bias bands of insertion, worked with white beads, and either of the above-mentioned materials alternating. The cuirass is bordered with lace to match. A plaiting of white crêpe lisse trims the neck.

A black tulle coiffure worked with jet beads is serviceable for many purposes. It is made very large, in the form of a mantilla; a black velvet bow is on the top of the crown; sometimes a wreath of fine flowers is placed underneath. This coiffure is fastened back on each side, and then gracefully draped over the shoulders. It is used by young ladies for evening dress, and by elderly ladies for house-wear.

A good toilet for indoor wear may be made of cachemire de l'Inde and faille, in two shades of blue, the cachemire being in the darker shade. The faille skirt has a plaited cachemire flounce, narrow in front and deep at the back; over this flounce is a faille puffing shirred in two places, with heading top and bottom; above is a shirred puffing of cachemire, with one heading of cachemire and another, above, of faille. The tunque is in polonaise form, buttoning down the front; it is open at the back and taken up under two faille loops and ends; it is trimmed around the bottom with a bias band of faille. The sleeves are of faille and finished at the wrist with narrow plaited ruffles.

Another indoor toilet may with advantage be made in the following manner: The material is pearl-colored cachemire; it is cut in Princess form; a deep knife-plaited flounce is at the bottom of the skirt, and the trimming up the front is composed of flat, crosswise plaits, this trimming forming an apron; a shell-shaped lace, (imitation of point d'Angleterre,) with blue faille loops, trims the neck and front of the waist and the sides of the false apron, and surmounts the plaiting at the bottom of the skirt; the sleeves are trimmed with similar lace.

Another toilet for the same purpose is made of gray faille, and has a skirt cut perfectly plain in front; at the back is a quadruple plait, covered with narrow plaited flounces; between each of these are placed bias bands of black velvet. Each side of the skirt, over the pocket places, are narrow loops of black velvet. The small, rounded basque is without trimming; bands of velvet are up the waist in form of a bretelle; these fasten down two narrow, plaited ruffles which are on the inside of the waist. The sleeves have lengthwise bands of velvet, and are finished at the wrist with two plaited faille ruffles, forming a cuff, and with two fulled pieces of velvet.

A coiffure for house wear may be composed of blonde and white Spanish lace. The ends are long and rounded at the bottom, they are trimmed through the centre with blue ribbon. The barbe is arranged over the chignon in fanchon form; a blue ribbon fastens it on each side. A trimming composed of frilled lace, and blue ribbon loops is at the back.

A simple cap for morning wear may be made of nainsook. The soft crown is bordered with ruffles of frilled embroidered muslin; one of these ruffles falls over the face and the other turns up; they are divided by a band of pink ribbon, with loops across the front; this ribbon is joined at the back in four long loops, which fall over a wide worked barbe.

NEW BONNETS OF THE SEASON.

The intensely cold weather we experience has not kept many establishments from opening their Spring bonnets. It is, however, scarcely possible to judge at present what form will be worn this Spring, for after importation many shapes are adopted and many rejected; this accounts for our fashions generally differing vastly at the end of the season from Parisian styles. We make French patterns as it were our starting point, and change them to suit the American taste. This being the case, we cannot announce as a certainty what the favorite shape will be. From the many imported bonnets we have seen we judge that there is a decided tendency to make them larger; with this exception there is little variation of form noticeable. For very young ladies the English walking hat is most certain to meet with general favor. It covers the forehead, and is generally trimmed with long ostrich feathers. For trimmings broché scarfs will be much in vogue, and flowers will be used in the greatest profusion. Many bonnets have half wreaths, which are generally composed of fine flowers of two or three kinds; sometimes the whole bonnet is surrounded with half-blown roses, poppies, and, in short, with flowers of every imaginable sort, all bunched in every conceivable manner. Many of the bonnets are surrounded with poppies. Ivy and geranium leaves are mixed with the various flowers. But few of the new styles have jet ornaments. These are replaced by gold, silver, and pearl beading, and white galloon worked with silver. We have also seen velvet worked in several colors. This is quite a new idea, and a decided relief from the perpetual jet ornaments we have been condemned to have recourse to for so long a time. Birds and feathers will also be used, but not nearly so liberally as they have been. Gilded and silvered buckles, and ornaments covered with pearls, are likely to be much in favor. Some of the hats have plaid scarfs around the crown; these are generally made to correspond with the suits worn.

Almost all the imported bonnets are of chip. The prevailing color is likely to be canary.

We have seen a very elegant white chip bonnet, with a brim lined with straw-colored gros grain; on the outside were loops of white gros grain lined with straw color. The entire front underneath was covered with wheat and fine white flowers intermixed; these extended to the back, and fell in sprays.

A white chip bonnet had a band of black velvet around the crown worked in red, green, and golden flowers; on one side were poppies and daisies; over the crown was a blue feather, and a little toward the back was a dark gray bird's wing; at the back of the bonnet, a little on one side, was a single loop of black velvet worked like the band; in the centre was a full-plaited trimming of light blue silk; from this fell long blue loops and ends.

Another white chip had a brim lined with pink silk, over which was a twisted piece of pink silk; a wreath of rosebuds with a profusion of green wheat extended from the centre of the bonnet on the inside to the back. A twisted piece of pink silk slightly fringed on each side surrounded the crown; at the back hung long tulle strings.

A stylish black chip bonnet, turned up in the middle in front, was trimmed underneath with a wreath of mignonette, with roses of different colors intermixed. The crown had a silk scarf with a large loop in front and another at the back.

A black lace bonnet was also turned up in front, and had a wreath of mignonette on the outside. The inside was trimmed with a band of pink ribbon; in the centre of this band were loops; a small green bird was placed upon the loops; the inside of the brim had a small border of jet beads.

A white chip bonnet was surrounded with poppies, and had a heavy white broché scarf around the crown; a large bow of the same material was in the middle in front.

A similar bonnet was trimmed with light blue; it had very fine blue and white flowers intermixed with green leaves, and at the side was an aigrette of blue feathers. From the back depended long blue and white ends.

Another had a large bird on the top of the crown; the brim was bordered with white silk and had scarlet ribbon ends at the back.

One of the most beautiful and newest bonnets we have seen had a heavy white broché scarf around the crown, and large loops over which were fine purple and white flowers, with ivy: on the left side were also loops; at the back was a bunch of purple flowers with ivy leaves; there were also flowers upon the crown. The principal novelty of this bonnet consisted in the brim having both inside and outside a white galloon worked with silver.

Many of the ivy and rose-leaves imported by Mr. A. T. Stewart are made of rubber, and possess the great advantage that they can be cleaned any number of times.

From the above description it may be seen that neither the quantity, variety, or combination of many colored flowers is lacking in the new style. The principal object appears to be to trim the bonnets as heavily as possible. The flowers in Mr. A. T. Stewart's establishment—from a view of the importations of which we have derived the greater part of our information—are most beautiful, and a bonnet bearing any of them, even if a little over-burdened, must be elegant. We cannot say as much in relation to broché scarfs, with which many bonnets are trimmed; they have a heavy appearance, which is altogether unsuitable for a Spring style. Ladies must, however, yield to the fashion, and accept the bad as well as the good.

GOING TO MARIA.

HOW THE SHARP RAILROAD COMPETITION AFFECTED A MISSOURI GRANGER.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

Just at this time there is a lively competition among railroad ticket agents to secure travel over their respective lines. Rates East have been cut, travel has increased in consequence, and each Western road wants to have its full share. Yesterday a portly, pleasant-looking old gentleman came in on the train from the north, and started up Francis street, carpet sack in hand. He was evidently a farmer, and probably belonged to the Grangers. At this precise juncture L. M. Dunn, ticket agent of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Line, happened to be glancing out of his window, and saw the traveler and his carpet-sack. He met him halfway between Long Branch and the Pacific, and commenced as follows:

"Going East, Sir?" "Yes," was the reply.

"Ah! Step right up to the Union ticket-office. Great through line, Sir. Land you in New-York sixteen hours in advance of any other route. Finest sleeping and dining cars in the world. Chicken three times a day, and beds free from vermin. Butter on two plates, and molasses all over the table. Come right along, Sir."

The innocent countryman walked along a few steps, when Major J. B. Laughlin, ticket agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, greeted him affectionately with:

"Going East, Sir?" "Yes," again.

"Glad to meet you. Step right into the office. Shortest line by thirty-three miles and a half to New-York; put you in there nine hours ahead of any other line. Finest eating-houses in the world. Soup three times a day, and fleas expelled from the sleepers daily. Come in, Sir."

Before the astonished countryman could recover from his bewilderment at these sudden and unexpected manifestations of interest in his welfare, Dan Mountain, of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, tackled him with:

"Going East, Sir?"

"Yes!" (rather curtly.)

"I'm just the man you want to see. Come along with me. Office 'not on the corner.' Best and shortest route, by a long shot, to any point. Put you through in a jiffy. Splendid sleepers and codfish-balls for breakfast. Conductors all of pious and respectable parentage, and fires kept up constantly. Come along, Sir."

The unfortunate man was completely dumfounded, and before he could recover Laughlin had him by one arm, Mountain by the other, while Dunn clung tightly to the coat-tail, and he was hustled into the Hannibal and St. Joe office, where another parley took place.

"What point are you going to?" was asked by three disinterested individuals simultaneously.

"Goin' to Maria."

Instantly three railroad maps were jerked out, and for full fifteen minutes three pair of eyes inspected them closely. Then each of said pairs of eyes looked at the other, and finally all centred on the gentleman from the rural districts. Then the question was asked by three persons:

"Where is Maria?"

"Where's Maria? Why, I 'spose she's in hum. Maria's my wife, and lives six miles east of town, and if I didn't want to go to her where would I want to go to?"

Three railroad maps were put up quicker than lightning, and in less than two minutes' time Dunn was seated in his office consulting an abominable old pipe, Dan Mountain was busily engaged in admiring Lou Thompson's magnificent new four-story plug hat, and Major Laughlin was calmly contemplating the prospective arrival of the next street car.

The man bound for "Maria" left in one of Fish & Hutchinson's sleighs.

MR. BOLINK'S AMATEUR FIRE BRIGADE.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Bolink owns and runs a cooper shop near the House of Correction, and as he keeps a dozen men at work he is bound to have his shop run on "system." The other day he was reading a newspaper article in regard to the prevention of conflagrations. The article advised all employers to lay out a regular programme of what should be done when a fire was discovered in the shop, and drill his hands until they understood it. He bought fifty feet of hose for the penstock, detailed a man to use it in case of fire, and then instructed each other man and boy just what they should do when an alarm was given. One was to roll out barrels, another to save tools, another to throw staves through a window, and each one knew exactly what to jump for.

This was all right, and Mr. Bolink had a good mind to cancel his insurance policies and depend on his local fire brigade. Before taking this step, however, it occurred to him to give his programme a trial. He had a little curiosity to see if his employes would spring to their posts according to instructions, and he studied out a plan. Yesterday morning he passed up stairs, kicked a pile of shavings together on an old piece of zinc, touched a match to them, and next minute ran down stairs crying out:

"The shop is on fire! Fire! fire! fire!"

The man who was to use the hose grabbed it up, threw it out of the window, and jumped after it, shouting "fire!" until he was heard three blocks off. The man who was to save the tools threw an adz and hit Mr. Bolink in the back, and then hit him again with a draw-shave.

As Mr. Bolink was pawing around on the floor the man who was to save the ready-made work rolled five pork barrels over him, kicked in the heads of three more, and then dug out through the back door. One man saved a piece of board six feet long; another took up a stave and broke two windows before he fled, while a third threw a hammer at the clock, uttered a wild shriek, and kicked open the side door.

In two minutes the shop was clear of every one but Mr. Bolink, and he was crawling out from among the barrels when steamer No. 0 came galloping down. The smoke was rolling up through the roof, the boys yelling "fire!" and the firemen were determined to save that coopershop or perish in the attempt. Mr. Bolink heard them calling to "git them hose around hyar," and to "play her up to eighty-five," and he got to the door and shouted:

"Hold on, gentlemen, there is no fire here!"

"Git out'n the way!" cried the pipemen; "yere's yer mineral water!"

"It's only a joke, gentlemen; there is no—" Mr. Bolink was shouting, when the stream of water lifted him over the barrels out of the back door, where he sat down on a broken shave-horse until his cooper-shop had been filled with water, and the shavings had burned out. During the afternoon yesterday his whole force were engaged in emptying barrels, wringing out draw-shaves, hanging broad-axes up to dry, and otherwise getting the shop on a working basis.

WANTED A DIVORCE BECAUSE HE SNORED.

Mrs. William Pluntz, of Albany, separated from her husband after only two weeks of wedlock, because he snored so loudly that she could not sleep. Her plea before the court was "cruelty to the sex." The court could not help her out of her trouble, but she finally prevailed upon her husband to give her $100 and release her, and she went her way.

THE COLLIERY STRIKES.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

THE STRIKERS GROWING FIERCE—COMPLETE SUSPENSION OF WORK—THE COLLIERIES FALLING INTO DECAY—COAL INCREASED IN PRICE, BUT A FAMINE IMPROBABLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Monday, March 1, 1875.

Whenever trouble arises in relation to the coal supply, a mining center like this is always the last place to find it out. The great consuming points like New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia first become alarmed, and spread their terrors over the country. But to-day there is an undertone of excitement pervading this community which may be expected to grow stronger until the end of the suspension is reached. The outbreak near Hazelton on Friday night was not known here until yesterday, when the intelligence came in the shape of a call for aid to suppress the riot. It opened the eyes of the people here to their own danger, and they began to realize that the security they had been feeling all Winter was but poorly founded. The desperation of the miners' strike is only just beginning. Where it will end, Heaven only knows.

When men are full fed they are saucy but indolent. It is not until they begin to feel the pangs of starvation that they become desperate and dangerous; and this is the point which the miners of this and the Lehigh regions have now reached. The suspension did not become total until the 1st of January. During the month of December considerable work was done, and consequently there was considerable money in circulation about the 15th of January, when the December wages were paid. This money, however, was due to grocers and other storekeepers for bills then due, as it is the custom among the miners to pay bills monthly; but instead of paying it out in this way, most of them preferred to put it in their pockets for support during the coming month, allowing the previous month's bills to remain unsettled, while to pacify the storekeepers, the different branches of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association passed resolutions guaranteeing payment when times grew easier. By economy and skillful management this money has been eked out to the present time; but now it must be exhausted, and the ferocity of the miners is increasing, as shown by the outbreak at Buck Mountain. In this section the troubles have not not yet reached the height attained in the Lehigh region, but there are sufficient evidences of feeling to make the people uneasy and watchful. You have already been informed of the burning of the shaft buildings at the Philadelphia and Reading Company's West Norwegian shaft, which was certainly the work of an incendiary, and almost as certainly of the disaffected miners. This was followed by the explosion of a quantity of dualin at the other end of the twin shafts, the origin of which is as yet an impenetrable mystery, and on Friday night last another warning was given by the burning of five unoccupied miners' houses belonging to the same company at Glen Carbon, about six miles west of this place. The feeling among the miners is particularly bitter against this company. They seem to regard it as responsible for the reduction of wages, stoppage of work, and every other misfortune that has overtaken them; and this feeling was intensified by the discharge, a few days ago, of all railroad employes who belonged to a labor union. Hence, all the overt acts of violence so far have been directed at the Reading Company.

The most serious troubles, however, have been less conspicuous than those which have found their way into the newspapers. The men have been acting in such a foolish, and, indeed, suicidal manner as to put it out of the power of their employers to give them work even at their own prices, were they disposed to do so. They have not only stopped all mining operations, but they have, as far as was in their power, stopped the indispensable "dead-work," which must be kept up whether the mine is in operation or not. "Dead-work" is a term which includes all work except the actual getting out of the coal, and embraces repairing, pumping, opening new avenues to the coal deposits, &c. When this is neglected the mine rapidly goes down, and the longer it is neglected the worse it grows. The most serious disaster is the stoppage of the pumps, which permits the mine to fill with water, when months of time and a large expenditure of money are necessary to clear it out and put it in working order again. The men understand this perfectly well, and as a general thing permit the pumps to run, though they let the mine fall in rather than allow any other "dead-work," but in several cases they have stopped even the pumps.

At Brookside colliery, for instance, which is one of the newest and most valuable of the collieries belonging to the Reading Company, there was a fall of the top rock which interfered with the mining of coal to feed the furnaces of the stationary engines. No amount of wages would induce the men to go in and clear away the débris, nor could the engineer and firemen in charge be persuaded to screen coal for their furnaces from the dirt banks. As a consequence, the fires went out, the pumps were stopped, and one of the finest collieries in the region is fast filling up with water. If the Brookside men were granted all their demands to-morrow they could not go to work for a number of weeks, for the water must first be gotten out by a slow and costly process, and then the rock must be removed and extensive repairs made before the mine can be fit for them to enter. Even then it is not improbable that their folly will cost some of them their lives, for the long strike of a few years ago was followed by a fearful list of accidents when work was finally resumed. The men went to work too soon, or the "demoralisation" of the whole mine was such that it could not stand the jar of rumbling cars and thundering blasts. Piece after piece came down in unexpected places, and many a poor miner's life paid the forfeit of his own and his comrades' mulishness. Brookside, however, is not the only colliery which has thus been abandoned; several others are in the same predicament, and still more would be but for the fact that the company has managed to keep in operation two collieries, which supply its engines, locomotive and stationary, with fuel. These collieries, however, do not send coal to market, their entire product being taken for the company's use. There are, in addition, perhaps, half a dozen working in the Shamokin district, which ship their coal over the Northern Central road. With these exceptions, everything in this and the Lehigh regions is at a stand-still. It is one of the most complete suspensions ever known. Even some of the small "wheelbarrow collieries" near this place, which mine from half a dozen to a dozen tons a day, and from which much of the local supply of coal is drawn, have been closed by the strikers, and it is expected that others will follow before long. This has had the effect of raising the price of coal here which was from $4 to $4 50 per ton, to $4 50 to $5—an unprecedented price.

The trouble has had its origin in the everlasting wages question. After years of bickering, an understanding was reached five or six years ago by which it was agreed that a rate of wages should be fixed annually by joint action of operators and operatives, on which rates of wages for the coming year should be predicated. This agreement has been in effect over since, the settlement of the "basis" usually taking place in the Winter, when work is slack and plenty of time can be had to fight about it. It usually takes a couple of months to settle the matter, and we are now passing through the annual "unpleasantness" for this year. Toward the last of December the Lehigh operators met and decided to offer their men fifteen per cent. less than they received last year. The Schuylkill operators, including the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, followed with an offer of wages ranging from ten to twenty per cent. below last year's rates. Both propositions were indignantly rejected. A similar reduction was offered by the large companies in the Scranton region, but their men have not yet forgotten the unsuccessful struggle for the supremacy they made a couple of years ago, and after a few murmurs most of them submitted. I believe the men of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company are still idle. The Schuylkill and Lehigh miners have been making strenuous efforts to induce the Scranton men to strike, and for a time had such hopes of success that they confidently expected to have every colliery in the anthracite regions idle by the 25th of February; but that date has come and gone, and the delegates to the Scranton region have returned in a very bad humor—much to the consumers' benefit, for had they been successful in their mission the suspension would have been total, and would certainly have lasted until prices went up to a figure which would justify paying the men the wages demanded. Before that time all, or nearly all, the anthracite furnaces in the country would have been compelled to blow out. As it is, those on the line of the Reading Railroad and its branches will be the only ones to suffer. They are running very short of coal, the stock on hand, from which they have been supplied, is nearly exhausted, and most of them will undoubtedly be compelled to stop. Atkins Brothers' furnaces at this place are supplied from their own colliery, and have no difficulty, the firm paying their miners last year's wages.

As remarked above it is impossible to say when this strike will end, or what deeds of violence may attend its course. The best informed men in the coal business do not anticipate a resumption before the 1st of May, or possibly the 1st of June. Even after an agreement is reached it will take considerable time to repair the mines and put them in working order, but there will not be a coal famine, as the Scranton region is shipping from 100,000 to 120,000 tons a week, and the demand does not greatly exceed that amount at present. Prices may and will go up. They have already risen $1 a ton in Boston, but it is not probable that they will reach famine prices.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. THORNE FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

A few days ago we published the account of the expulsion of J. Williams Thorne from the House of Representatives of North Carolina. Below we give his own version of the affair, given in a letter to the West Chester (Penn.) *Republican:*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25, 1875.

Major Moore:

For the last four days the House of Representatives has been changed into a high ecclesiastical court to determine whether, on account of my religious opinions, I had a right to a seat in the "House." After four sessions of the most exciting character, in which the hall of the House of Representatives was crowded with spectators, they passed at midnight a resolution of expulsion. The first charge made against me was the denial of the existence of Almighty God. This charge they utterly failed to sustain. I proved by three witnesses that I not only never denied, but always affirmed the existence of a God. But as they had predetermined on my expulsion, they changed the charge into one of "Writing and publishing a blasphemous and immoral pamphlet." Against this last charge I had no opportunity whatever of defending myself, as it was only put before the House about half an hour before the vote of expulsion was taken. In a few days I will publish a full account of this great ecclesiastical trial. I have only time to say just now, that I was defended by three or four of the best and ablest Democrats in the House. The speeches of Mr. Pinnix and Mr. Mendenhall, members from Davidson and Guilford Counties, were especially earnest and able. Mr. Mendenhall is a member of the "Society of Friends." He is both a learned and conscientiously just man. Mr. Strong and Mr. Gate, both able Democratic lawyers, voted against my expulsion. Their defense of me, however, had little influence on the great body of the Democratic members who were predetermined to expel me. Ostensibly I was expelled on account of my religious opinions—but really because I was a Radical Republican. All the Republicans, but one, voted against my expulsion. You will hear from me again soon.

J. WILLIAMS THORNE.

In connection with this subject, in an article written before the above letter was received, the *Republican* said: "There is no doubt but that this is a Democratic expedient to get rid of Mr. Thorne, as he seems to have become quite a power in the district in which he lives. For a number of years past he has possessed a mania for writing on religious subjects. He is quite familiar with the teachings of the Bible, and one of his pet subjects has been to show from it and other authorities that the Sabbath was no more entitled to sacred observance than any other day of the seven. We have reasoned with him time and time again, that no public good could result even if he proved beyond question all that he claimed was true, and for that reason refused him the use of our columns to discuss the question. While we have no evidence that Mr. Thorne is an 'Atheist,' his foolish discussion of the Sabbath and other religious subjects has at last brought serious trouble upon his head, although we have no doubt that he is in all respects a great deal better man than a majority of those who have pronounced judgment against him."

A MASKED BALL IN ROME.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The great feature of this Carnival's festivities has been the splendid costume ball at the Palazza Gaetani. In issuing their invitations the Prince and Princess Teano made it distinctly understood that it was not to be either a mere mask or fancy ball; that costume in the fullest acceptance of the word was *de rigueur*, and that no guests would be welcome in any official dress worn in the present day. No Deputy Lieutenants' red coats, with cocked hats and feathers; no volunteer uniforms, not even that of a Field Marshal, covered with stars and ribbons, nor of a Cardinal—their Eminences were by no means averse from balls in days not long past—even if he came in all his gorgeous wealth of scarlet silk, would qualify the wearers to enter the Princess' drawing-room without committing an unpardonable breach of good manners. I do not mean to say that all this was made public in as many sentences, but you know how things get about, and three legible words at the corner of the card did the rest. It became soon known, also, in the same little-bird fashion, that the period to be illustrated by those who desired to be strictly *en regle* was that commencing from the opening of the sixteenth century to the days of those who live to us in Vandyke's portraits. A period rich enough in materials and in historic personages to represent a time when the Papacy played an unusually important part, and modern Italy held her most distinguished position in the history of the world; when Leo X., Paul III., Pius V., and the great Sixtus wore the tiara; when the Medicis ruled at Florence; when the thrones of France, England, and Scotland were occupied by Henri II. and Charles IX., Elizabeth and Mary Stuart, when the great religious changes and troubles divided the populations of Europe and the massacre of St. Bartholomew deluged the streets of Paris with blood. There is no city in Europe which affords the same advantages from every point of view for doing justice to this period of history in the manner intended; the greater number of the illustrious families still existing had ancestors who played more or less important parts in the scenes of those days, whose portraits exist and whose characters could be assumed by the living representatives. It was soon known that Prince Humbert, the Marchese Calabrini, and others had instructed Moneta here in Rome to construct them costly costumes; that others had sent to Worth, in Paris, and that Ascoli, the skilled costumier of the Apollo, had been called in consultation by members of the Colonna and other princely families. This presaged the necessity of going to some trouble and greater expense. All very well, it was said for the few, but not likely to be undertaken by the many. It was foretold that the Princess Teano would not succeed in filling her rooms, and that she would be obliged to give way, if not to the extent of admiting the hideous black coat of modern days, at least to permitting the scarcely less hideous court dress of the nineteenth century. The prophets, however, were obliged to yield, and had only themselves to thank for being driven to straits to complete their costumes, and, in a few cases, left out in the cold altogether.

Many of the costumes were absolute works of art, executed with consummate skill, aided by correct study. One walked, as it were, in a living picture-gallery, in which people of the present day represented personages of the past with an exactness leaving but little of their own individuality recognizable. It was not by the Princess Teano that the company was received, but by her husband's ancestrese, the scarcely more beautiful Giovannella Gaetani, the mother of the Farnese Pope, Paul III., and by her side, bearing a shadowy resemblance to Onorato Gaetani, Prince of Teano, stood Philip II., King of Spain. Near by was Cesar Borgia, with Louis XII. and Henri III., of France, and, near the latter, three Catholic gentlemen in black, with white crosses double barred on their caps, friends and instruments of Charles IX., though there was no Huguenot blood visible on their hands; one of these was D'Epinay St. Luc, bearing a certain likeness to D'Epinay, the sculptor.

A little before midnight the host and hostess went to the outer ante-room to receive the Prince and Princess of Piedmont—Prince Humbert and the Princess Margherita—and returned, Philip II. leading along the alley formed through the crowd a lady of most gracious presence, who, from the style of her richly-jeweled costume, must have been of noble Florentine birth, and the beautiful Giovannella Gaetani leaning on the arm of Charles Emanuel I., the celebrated Conte Verde. These personages of the past swept on into the empty ball-room, the band playing an air unknown to me, but which, from its character, I conceive to have been an ancient anthem of the Savoy family, and then Charles Emanuel I., with the two illustrious ladies, took up a position at the further end, while the crowd of celebrities of years gone by passed two by two, saluted them, and went on into the next room. After the last had made their obeisance, the room rapidly filled and dancing commenced. The first quadrille was exclusively formed by those wearing Henri II. and Vandyke costumes, and was opened by the Princess Margherita and Prince Teano, with opposite them the Princess Teano and Signor Visconti Venosta, dressed as a noble Lombard of the same period. As the quadrille ended a slight sensation was evident, way was made, and in swept, scarcely deigning to look to the right or the left, Marie de Medici (the Duchess di Sarno), attended by a number of the ladies and gentlemen of her court. After this the dancing became general.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 U. Pac. 1st.s3. 95½	400 North-west....b3. 41
300 West. Union...... 74⅜	300 do.......... 41
1100 do........ 74¼	300 do.......... 41⅛
800 do........ 74⅝	200 do.......... 41¼
800 do......c. 74⅝	300 do.......... 41⅛
800 do.....s3. 74½	1000 do.......... 41¾
1200 do........ 74½	1000 do.......s3. 42
100 do.......b3. 74⅝	3000 do.......... 42
800 do........ 74½	500 do.......... 42⅛
1500 Pacific Mail..... 38	900 do.......... 42
700 do........ 37⅞	1500 do.......... 41¾
800 do........ 38	200 do.......c. 41¾
200 do........ 38⅛	400 do.......... 41⅝
400 do......c. 38⅛	100 do.......... 41¾
400 do........ 38¼	100 do.......... 41½
100 do......c. 38⅜	100 N. W. Pref....s3. 54½
2400 do........ 38½	300 Atl. & P. Pref....c. 14
100 do......c. 38½	100 do.......... 14
300 do.....s3. 38⅜	100 do.......b3. 13½
300 do........ 38⅜	200 do.......... 13½
3600 do........ 38¼	100 Erie Railway...... 26⅞
100 do......c. 38¼	200 do.......... 26¾
600 do........ 38⅜	400 Tol. & Wab...... 12
800 do.....s60. 37½	100 do.......... 12¼
10 N. Y. C. & H.....101⅞	100 do.......... 12¾
100 Lake Shore.....b3. 73½	500 do.......... 12½
300 do........ 73½	100 do.......... 12⅜
10 do........ 73¾	100 do.......... 12¼
2300 do.....s3. 73⅜	100 do.......... 12⅛
200 Union Pacific..... 43¼	600 do.......... 12⅜
700 do........ 43⅜	100 Rock Island.....103½
1200 do........ 43¼	800 St. Paul.......... 34⅜
200 do.....b3. 43⅜	100 do.......c. 34⅝
100 do........ 43⅜	300 do.......... 34¼
200 do.....s3. 43⅜	100 Panama.......... 113½
200 do.....b3. 43½	100 Ohio & Miss..... 26
500 do......c. 43½	100 do.......... 25⅞
100 do........ 43½	300 do.......b3. 26
200 do........ 43⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$7,700 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......12.119	$100,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....b. c.113½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......12.116½	10,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81..........119¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.119¼	1,000 do.......12.119⅜
500 do.....sm'l.119⅜	15,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.......b. c.118⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.........119	10,000 do.......12.118⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L'g bs. 97¼	26 Mich.Cen. R..b. c. 76¼
32,000 Mo. 6s, Asy.bs. 95½	100 Panama R.......113½
2,000 N.Y.St.B.L..R.107¾	200 do.....b. c.113¾
8,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 81¼	120 Cl. & P. G'td..b. c. 91
5,000 C.,B. & Q.C.7s.103⅛	50 N. J. Cen. R..b. c.109¾
1,000 N.J.C.1st,Con.104¾	5 N.Y..N.H.& H.b.c.139
3,000 N.J.Cen.1st.n.110	500 Un. Pac. R...b. c. 43½
1,000 M.&S.P.8s.1st.105¼	2000 do.......s3. 43⅜
4,000 M.&St.P.1st.C. 72	1000 do.......... 43⅜
4,000 Ch.& N.W.Con. 89	1700 do.......... 43¼
1,000 Ch.& N.W.Con. C. Gold bds.. 80⅜	200 do.......b3. 43⅜
3,000 do......... 80½	900 do.......s3. 43¼
5,000 do......... 80⅜	500 do.......b3. 43¼
1,000 do......... 80¼	100 do.......b3. 43⅜
500 C. & N W .1st. 98	700 do.......... 43⅛
5,000 D.,L.& W. Cvt.110½	1300 do.......... 43
5,000 Long Dock bs.103	100 do.......b3. 43⅛
9,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 81½	5600 do.......... 43⅛
6,000 Mich. So. 2d...102½	1900 do.......... 43¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 99½	200 Ch. & R. I...b. c.103⅝
1,000 N.Y.C. 6s, Sub. 96	50 do.......... 103¾
1,000 Ches. & O.1st, Coupon on.. 41	200 do.......s3.103½
	400 do.......... 103½
6,000 Cen. Pac. G.bs. 97	100 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 98¼
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. Br. 85¼	100 Ch. & Alton R....102
	300 Ch. & N. W...b. c. 41¾
20,000 Un Pac. 1st.. 95⅝	100 do.......s3. 41⅝
13,000 do......... 95½	100 do.......... 41⅝
50,000 U.P.7s,L.G.b.c. 98½	700 do.......... 41½
4,000 L. S. Con. Reg. 1st.......b. c.101½	100 do.......c. 41½
	400 do.......... 41⅝
	500 do.......c. 41⅝
5,000 C.,C.& I. C.1st. 59	600 do.......s3. 41¾
2,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st108¾	200 do.......... 41¾
9,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 80	100 do.......... 41⅞
5,000 L.&N.C.,'98.s3. 89⅜	500 do.......... 42
6 Am. Ex. Bank...117½	1300 do.......... 42⅛
10 Merch. Ex. Bank.101	200 do.......c. 42⅛
50 Bk. of Republic..101	100 C. & N.W.Prf..b.c. 54
25 D. & H.Canal.b.c.114	500 do.......... 54¼
2000 Pac. Mail...b. c. 38⅜	100 do.......s60. 53½
200 do.......b3. 38⅜	100 do.......b3. 54¼
2800 do........ 38¼	200 C.,M.& St. P...b.c. 34⅛
200 do.......b3. 38¼	100 do.......... 34
500 do........ 38⅛	300 do.......s3. 34
100 do.......b3. 38⅛	300 do.......... 34⅛
300 do.......s3. 38¼	900 do.......... 34
2600 do........ 38⅜	400 do.......... 33⅞
110 U. S. Exp....b. c. 60	100 do.......s3. 33⅞
10 do........ 60½	100 do.......s3. 34
100 do........ 60¼	100 do.......b3. 34⅛
6 Adams Express..102	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 53¼
10 Am. Express..b. c. 64	100 do.......... 53
300 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 74½	300 T., W. & W...b. c. 12⅜
200 do.......b3. 74⅝	300 do.......b3. 12½
200 do.......s3. 74½	1300 do.......... 12½
100 do......c. 74½	100 do.......b60. 12½
1100 do........ 74⅝	100 do.......... 12⅝
100 do......c. 74⅜	900 do.......... 12⅜
100 do.....s5. 74⅜	100 do.......c. 12⅜
1300 do.......b3. 74½	25 C.& Alt.Scrip.b.c. 98
1800 do........ 74½	50 C.& Alt.Pref..b.c.106
100 do......c. 74½	200 Del., L. & W. R..111¼
100 do.......b3. 74⅝	100 do.....b. c.111
500 do......s3. 74½	67 Mor. & Essex R.. 98½
100 N.Y.C.& Hud.b.c.101¾	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 21
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 26⅞	200 At.& Pac.Prf.b.c. 13½
100 do........ 26¾	200 do.......... 13⅜
100 L.S.& M.So.b.c.b3. 73⅜	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 25⅞
1100 do........ 73¼	1600 do.......... 25⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 U. P. Land G.. 98½	700 North-western... 42¼
500 West. Union..b3. 74⅝	100 do.......s3. 42¼
100 do......s3. 74⅝	300 do.......... 42⅛
2800 do........ 74⅝	700 do.......... 42⅜
200 Pacific Mail....c. 38¼	400 do.......... 42⅛
500 do........ 38¼	100 do.......s3. 42⅜
800 do........ 38⅛	100 do.......... 42¼
500 do........ 38	100 do.......c. 42¼
200 do......s3. 38	300 do.......... 42⅜
500 do......s3. 38⅛	1500 do.......... 42⅛
1000 do........ 38	200 do.......... 42¼
500 do........ 38	100 do.......b3. 42¼
300 do.......b3. 38¼	500 do.......s3. 42¼
400 do........ 38¼	50 St. Paul....... 34⅛
100 Erie Railway..... 26¾	600 do.......s3. 34
300 Lake Shore...... 73⅜	700 do.......b3. 34
200 Union Pacific..... 43¼	100 do.......... 33⅞
1900 do........ 43⅜	600 Tol. & Wabash.... 12½
700 do.......b3. 43⅛	100 do.......... 12⅝
200 Pittsburg......b3. 91	100 do.......... 12⅝
100 Chi. B. & Quincy.106	300 Ohio & Miss..b3. 26
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 45½	100 do.......... 26⅛
	100 do.......... 26

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......b.c.116¾	$5,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67.........b.c.118¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.......118⅜	30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.............119¼
	5,000 U.S. 10-40, R. 113¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 N. C. 6s, F. A. '66........b.c. 19	300 Un. Pac.......b. c. 43¾
	500 do.......... 43⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old, Ex C........b. c. 48	600 do.......... 43¼
	300 do.......... 43⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new, Ex Coup.......... 48	2100 do.......... 43⅜
	400 C. & N. W....b. c. 42⅜
30,000 Un. P. S'k Fd. 86¾	700 do.......... 42½
10,000 C. & N.W.Con. Coup. Gd. Bds. 80¼	200 do.......... 42⅝
	700 do.......... 42½
3,000 C. Pac. G. Bds. 96½	800 do.......c. 42¾
5,000 Pac.R.of M.1st. 89¾	700 do.......... 42⅝
2,000 C. & Mil. 1st.... 95	600 do.......... 42⅝
10 Bank of Republic.101	200 do.......s3. 42⅝
16 Mechanics' Bk....140	200 do.......... 42⅝
100 Maryland Coal Co. 17¼	500 do.......s60. 42
100 Con. C. of M..b. c. 42¾	100 do.......... 42⅝
100 W. U. Tel.......b. c. 74⅝	900 do.......... 42¾
700 do.......b3. 74¾	1700 do.......... 42⅞
100 do........ 74¾	1300 do.......b3. 43
500 do........ 74¾	1800 do.......... 43
100 do......s4. 74¾	600 do.......... 43⅛
25 do........ 74½	1300 do.......... 43⅛
500 do........ 74¾	100 C. & N. W.Pf. b. c. 54⅝
400 do.......b3. 74⅞	100 do.......... 54⅛
2600 do........ 74⅞	100 Panama R. R.....113
200 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 38¼	500 do.......b. c.113
500 do........ 38¼	100 C. & P. Guar..... 91
100 do........ 38¼	100 do.......b. e. 91
100 do........ 38⅜	16 N. J. Central.......109½
1000 do.......s3. 38⅜	24 do.......b. c.109½
700 do.......b3. 38½	300 C. & R. I..b. c. s3.103½
500 do........ 38½	300 do.......c.103¼
500 do........ 38⅜	100 do.......... 103⅝
900 do........ 38½	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 34⅛
900 do........ 38⅝	200 do.......... 34¼
1800 do........ 38¾	100 C..M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 53½
500 do.......b3. 38⅞	1000 T., W. & W..b. c. 12½
4500 do........ 38⅞	500 do.......b3. 12⅝
25 American Ex.... 63¾	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 26
100 do..b. c. s3. 63¾	100 do.......... 26⅛
50 N.Y.C. & H.R.b. c.101¾	200 do.......b3. 26⅛
100 do........101⅞	137 do.......... 26⅜
1000 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 73⅜	200 do.......... 26¼
25 do........ 73¼	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 45¾
2500 do........ 73½	100 N. J. So.......b. c. 5¼
200 do.......b3. 73½	100 Erie R.......b. c. s3. 26⅜
300 do........ 73⅜	100 Erie R. Pf....b. c. 42¼
1000 do........ 73½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10000D.&H.R.91.b3.108	600 Lake Shore....... 73½
200 Western Union... 74⅞	50 Rock Island.......103¾
900 do.......s3. 75	100 St. Paul Pref....... 53⅞
2100 do.......b3. 75	100 do.......... 53¾
200 do........ 75	100 At. & Pac.....b3. 13⅛
600 Pacific Mail...s3. 38⅞	1500 Tol. & Wab....... 12¾
100 do........ 38¾	600 do.......... 12⅞
600 do.......b3. 38⅞	100 do...u. r. c. 12⅞
400 do........ 38⅞	500 do.......b3. 13
700 do........ 38¾	1500 do.......... 13
50 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¾	300 do.......... 13⅛
100 Erie Railway..... 26¾	300 do.......b3. 13¼
100 Union Pacific..... 43⅜	1200 do.......... 13¼
500 do........ 43½	300 do.......s3. 13¼
100 do.......s3. 43½	3800 do.......... 13⅛
500 North-western.... 43⅛	1000 do.......... 13⅛
400 do........ 43¼	400 do.......... 13⅜
2100 do........ 43⅛	800 Ohio & Miss....... 26¼
200 do.......b3. 43¼	500 do.......... 26⅜
100 North-west. Pref. 54½	100 N. Y., N. H.& H.s3.139
100 do........ 54⅝	

FRIDAY, March 5, 1875.

The movements in Wall street to-day were important although attended with less excitement than during the previous days of the week. The attempt of the "bear" clique to break the Stock market by loading up gold and creating a stringency in money has proved to be a signal failure. It is true they succeeded in making cash gold worth 1-64 to 1-32 for a short time, but the Money market did not respond with any activity or stringency, and borrowers on the Stock Exchange were enabled to supply themselves with money at 4 ₱ cent., at which rate nearly all the loans of the day were made. Late in the afternoon, after bank accounts had been generally made up, call loans were marked up to 5@6 ₱ cent., but these rates brought out a further supply of money, and before the close of business lenders who had been attracted to the Stock Exchange by the slight advance in rates had to loan their balances at 3 ₱ cent. The fact of the matter is there is a large supply of idle money in the up-town banks which always comes out when there is an advance in rates. Rumor connects one name of a prominent bank as lending assistance to the bear movement by calling in loans on the brokers and lending money on gold. This report, however, failed to cause any apprehension as it is well understood that the Bank Examiner would promptly interfere did necessity demand such action. The only sufferers thus far from the operations of the bear clique have been the merchants who have had to pay 1-64 to 1-32 per diem for the gold they are borrowing. Private advices from Washington state the Treasury will step in and sell gold to relieve the merchants if this locking-up process in the Gold room is continue. On the last gold squeeze considerable amounts of gold were attracted from California, and the present, if it continues, will doubtless cause a repetition of the same experienced, and gold is also likely to come from Canada, as the money stringency there is over. Up to the present the bears have really accomplished nothing, and only made their position in the stock market more dangerous by largely increasing their short line of stocks. The outlook for business is favorable, and Wall street is likely to respond by an improved tone on the Stock Exchange.

The stock market opened buoyant, and prices advanced ¼ to 1⅛ ₱ cent. before the call. At the first call there was a partial reaction, and prices receded slightly until about 1 o'clock, from which time until the close the market was strong and active, the highest prices of the day being attained in the final dealings. North-western Common reached 43½, an advance of 2¼ ₱ cent. from the opening quotation. A report was in circulation that the Chicago and North-western Company had effected an arrangement with the Union Pacific likely to prove beneficial to both companies, and this imparted strength to the whole list. Pacific Mail advanced 1 ₱ cent. the final sales having been at 38⅞, the highest price made during the day. Union Pacific showed considerable strength, selling at 43@43⅝. Western Union was firm, advancing from 74⅜ to 75. Wabash made a steady improvement from 12 to 13⅜. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 26 to 25¾, but later rose to 26⅜. St. Paul Common fell off from 34½ to 33⅞, but rallied at the close. The remainder of the list was firm, with no change of importance.

The foreign advices to-day reported a withdrawal of £20,000 sterling from the Bank of England on balance. The rate of discount in the open market at London for three months' bills is close upon the bank rate. The market closed dull at the following quotations: Consols for money, 93@93⅛; do. account, 93⅛@93¼; 1865s old and 1867s, 107¾; 10-40s, 103, and new 5s 103@103⅛. Foreign Exchange was nominally unchanged, the asking rates remaining at $4 81 and $4 85 for long and demand sterling respectively. The increased dearness of cash gold, however, induced a further decline in the selling rates, 60 days' bills having sold as low as $4 79½@$4 80 and demand $4 83½@$4 84 from second hands. The market was steadier in tone at the close, on the basis of $4 80@$4 80½ and $4 84@$4 84½. Gold was dull and steady throughout the day at 115@115⅛, the former having been the opening and closing quotation. Early in the day borrowers paid 1 to 7 ₱ cent. per annum for the use of cash gold, and some business was reported as high as 1-64 @1-32 per diem for use. These rates speedily brought out increased offerings, and loans were made, free of interest, to 2@3 ₱ cent. for carrying.

In Government bonds the business was moderate. One lot of $100,000, 10-40s, registered, sold at 113½. As a general thing, prices were a fraction lower than yesterday. There was an active business in railroad mortgages, and prices were well sustained. The Pacific issues continued strong, and to-day the transactions were generally in round amounts. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon, gold, ranged from 80¼ to 80⅜. State bonds were dull, except for Missouris and Tennessees, which were steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1875.

Gold receipts	$929,133 48
Gold payments	170,986 85
Gold balance	48,996,889 88
Currency receipts	471,326 21
Currency payments	505,560 11
Currency balance	48,945,669 21
Customs	579,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 4.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	116¾	116½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	119½	119½
American Gold	115	115
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 80@4 80½	$4 80@4 80½
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅝	101⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅜	103⅝
Pacific Mail	38⅛	38⅞
St. Paul Common	34⅞	34¼
St. Paul Preferred	53¼	53⅞
Western Union	74½	75
Union Pacific	43¼	43⅜
Lake Shore	73½	73½
Toledo and Wabash	12⅛	13⅛
North-western Common	41⅛	43¼
North-western Preferred	53½	54⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	111½	113
New-Jersey Central	109¼	109¼
Panama	113	113
Erie	29⅞	26⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	26⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	5¾	5¾
Harlem	129	129

The extreme range of prices in Stocks, and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅞	101¾	260
Erie	26⅞	26¾	900
Lake Shore	73½	73⅜	12,100
Wabash	13⅜	12	19,100
North-western	43¼	41	35,300
North-western Preferred	54⅝	54	1,500
Rock Island	103⅝	103½	1,450
Fort Wayne	98¼	98¼	....
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34½	33⅞	7,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	53⅞	53	600
Pittsburg	91	91	400
Del., Lack. & Western	111¼	111	300
Union Pacific	43⅝	43⅛	29,500
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜	25¾	4,900
Panama	113½	113	1,200
Western Union	75	74⅜	24,100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref'd	14	13⅛	1,000
Pacific Mail	38⅞	37⅞	41,300
Amer. Mer. Union Express	63¾	63¾	100
United States Express	60¼	60	200
Consolidation Coal	42⅝	42⅜	100
Chicago and Alton	102	102	100
Chicago, Bur., and Quincy	106	106	100
Total Sales			$181,710

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	118⅝	119	5-20s, 1865,n.c.	118⅜	118½
6s, 1881, r.	118¾	119	5-20s, 1867, r.	118¾	119
6s, 1881, c.	119⅝	119⅞	5-20s, 1867, c.	119¼	119⅜
5-20s, 1862, r.	116¼	116¾	5-20s, 1868, r.	118¾	119¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	116¼	116⅝	5-20s, 1868, c.	119¼	119½
5-20s, 1864, r.	117¼	117½	10-40s, r.	113⅝	113¾
5-20s, 1864, c.	117¼	117½	10-40s, c.	113⅞	114⅛
5-20s, 1865, r.	118¼	118½	5s, 1881, r.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	119¼	119¾	5s, 1881, c.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1865.n.r.	118¼	118½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $148,000 for interest and $23,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$94,350,000
Gold balances	3,667,707
Currency balances	4,231,060

Clearing House statement:

Currency exchanges	$75,514,190
Currency balances	3,832,314
Gold exchanges	6,136,947
Gold balances	502,622

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Georgia 6s	85	Rhode Island 6s	104
Georgia 7s, n. bonds.	93	South Carolina 6s	31½
Georgia 7s, indors'd.	89	S. Car. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	30½
La. 6s, n. Fl'g. D'bt.	27	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	30½
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	27	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	39
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	27	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	30
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	100½	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	30
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100⅜	S. C. Non-Fun. bds.	7½
L. b. due '81 to '91 in.	97¼	Tennessee 6s, old	64
Asyl. or Uni. due '92.	95⅛	Tenn. 6s, old, ex-C.	47½
N. Y. R. Boun. L'n.	107	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	54
N. Y. C. Boun. L'n.	107	Tenn. 6s, n. b., ex-C.	47½
N.C.N.C.R., Ja.& Ju.	53	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. se.	47
N.C.NC.R.Ap.& Oct.	53	Texas 10s of 1876	92½
N.C.N.C.R.c. off.J.&J	37	Virginia 6s, old	32½
N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O	37	Va. 6s, n. bds., 1866	33
N.C. Spe. Tax, class 1.	3	Va. 6s, n. bds., 1867	33
N.C. Spe. Tax, class 2.	3	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	58¾
N.C. Spe. Tax, class 3.	4	Va. 6s, ex-mat'd. C.	53
Ohio 6s, 1875	100	Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.	36
Ohio 6s, 1881	103½	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	10
Ohio 6s, 1886	103¾		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

A. & Sus. 1st bds.	107½	Cl.,P.,& Ash. Old B.	101¼
A. & Sus. 3d bds.	101	Cl.,P.,& Ash. N. B.	101¼
B., H. & E. 1st	22⅜	Det., M., & Tol. bds.	90
C. & Ohio 6s, 1st	41	Lake Shore Div. bds.	101
Chi. & A. S. F.	100	Lake Shore C. C., 1st.	101
Chi. & A. 1st	108	Lake Shore & S. R.1st.	101⅛
Chi. & A. in.	103½	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	92
J. & Chi. 1st	106	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	92
La. & Mo. 1st g'd.	90	M. C. Con. 7s. 1902	102½
St. L., J. & C. 1st	100½	M.C.1st 8s '82.S.F.	113
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c.1st.	112⅜	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102
C., B. & Q. C. M. 7s.	103⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	99¼
Chi., R. I. & P.	107⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	99
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	109¾	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	95
C. R. of N. J. 1st C.	104¾	N. Y. C. 6s, Subsc.	95
C. R. of N. J. C. Cv.	107¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¾
A. D. & I. Bds.	102	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, c.	113¼
M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D.	105	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, r.	111
M.&St.P.1,7 3-10,P.D.	87	Har. 1st, 7s, coup.	109
M.&St.P.7s,G.,R.D.	80	Har. 1st, 7s, reg.	109½
M.&St.P.1st,I.&D.	71	North Mo. 1st	85¼
M.&St.P.1st, Con.	72	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	98
M.&St.P. 2d	78	Ohio & Miss. Con.	98
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	81
Chi. & N. W. Cons.	88¾	Cen. Pac. Gold bs.	96⅝
Chi. & N. W. 1st	96½	Cen. P., San. J. B'ch.	85
Chi. & N. W. C. G.B.	80¼	Cen. P., Cal. & O. 1st.	84
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	104¾	Cen. P., State Aid bs.	104
Gal. & Chi. 2d	102¼	Western Pacific bs.	87¾
Chi. & Mil. 1st	95	Union Pac. 1st bs.	95½
Del., L. & W. 1st	103	Union Pac. L. G., 7s.	97
Del., L. & W. 2d	108	Union Pac. Inc. p. d.	100
Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	110½	Union Pac. S. F.	86⅝
Mor. & Es. Cons.	98	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	101
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	105	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 1st.	108½
Erie 1st Ext.	105½	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2d.	104⅝
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3d.	101¾
Long Dock bds.	103	C. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	104⅝
B., N. Y. & E. 1st,'77.	86	C. & Pitts. 3d	101
Han. & St. J. L. G.	106	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	59¾
Han. & St.J.8s,Conv.	81½	R., W. & Og. Con. 1st.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75.	102	Tol., P. & Wab. 2d.	20
Dub. & S. City 1st.	98	Tol., P. & W. Con.7s.	20
Dub. & S. City 2d D.	98	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	80
Ind'p's, B. & W. 1st.	31	Tol. & W. 1st,St.L.D.	61
M. S. 7 ₱ cent. 2d	102½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	52
M.S.N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	106⅝	Tol. & Wab. Con. C.	35
Cleve.&Tol.S.Fund.	104	Gt. Western 1st	78
Cleve.&Tol. N. bds.	103	Gt. Western 2d, 1893,	53½

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	153	Importers'&Traders'	195
American Exchange	117½	Irving	127
Butchers'&Drovers'	132	Manhattan	147
Chemical	1600	Market	120
City	300	Mechanics'	140
Citizens'	124	Merchants'	119
Commerce	118	Merchants' Exch'e	101
Continental	91	Nassau	105
Corn Exchange	125	New-York	127
First National	200	North America	98
Fourth National	98½	Oriental	178
Fulton	163	Pacific	165
Gallatin National	127	Park	140
German American	86	People's	140
Gold Exchange	113	Republic	100½
Greenwich	210	Union	136
Grocers'	99½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 5.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104⅞	105
Camden and Amboy Railroad	133	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¾	56⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¼	63½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	....	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20	20⅛
Northern Central Railroad	34¼	....
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	49⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	100½	100¾

The twenty-ninth annual statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, to be found in another column, exhibits a gratifying state of affairs, and shows the concern to be in a good financial condition. The total assets on Dec. 31, 1874, amounted to $38,838,267 85, and the surplus to $3,831,583 48.

A MOUNTAIN ADVENTURE.

"No. Three, and the Lady of the Party," sends to the London *Times* from Castellamare di Stabia, under date Feb. 6, the following account of an adventure on the hills over Castellamare: "You have so many readers interested in this part of the world that I venture to send you an account of a little adventure in which I was a sharer the other day. I am, with my family, *en pension* here for the Winter at the Villa Belvedere as a centre for excursionizing, and on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, I set out with a party of two gentlemen and two ladies to climb the spur of the Sant' Angelo range, called Monte Facto, with the intention of descending on the other side and driving home from Vico Equense along the coast road—a fair programme for a Winter's afternoon, and, as it proved, too comprehensive a one. After proceeding a short distance the two ladies called a halt and signified their intention of returning, while the remaining trio, after bidding them good by, pressed forward to their goal with the full intention of rejoining their friends at dinner-time. Those who know Castellamare know, too, what lovely views of Vesuvius, Ischia, and the Bay of Naples in general may be had from every height in the vicinity, and every turn of our mountain walk called forth fresh exclamations of pleasure; and when our barren, stony path, slippery on the summit with a thin layer of snow, brought us to the other side, and the Bay of Salerno glittered on our left, rocky Capri in front of us far below, we had no words in which to express our admiration. Three hours had we toiled over the ascent, and now there remained nothing but the pleasant, easy descent; so I thought as I cheerfully plunged into miniature snow-drifts after my friends, and imagined how lovely would be the sunset and after-glow as a background for beautiful Capri. At that sunset it was as lovely as it was treacherous. I had noticed for the last half hour a tendency in No One to hurry on and call to numbers Two and Three to increase their speed, if possible; but we were among broken rocks and on a precipitous cliff, and progress was necessarily often retarded. It became a matter of doubt if we were on quite the right path, and after a short time of hopeless struggle to regain it we all stood still; the sunset past, and the fast gathering darkness of a southern evening hiding from us everything but the outline of our position. Then No. One, a man of few words, remarked slowly, "I am very sorry, but I am afraid we must wait for daylight." Daylight! and it was barely 7 o'clock in the evening, and the dinner-bell was ringing at the Villa Belvedere, and our friends were wondering what detained us so long! The thing seemed impossible to believe—that we, with yet untired limbs and unquenched spirit, must sit down on the bare mountain side and do nothing to extricate ourselves from the dilemma for at least eleven long hours. But I came to believe it when No. One calmly led me to as sheltered a spot as we could grope into, and threw his plaid round me, while he carried off No. Two to help to fetch bundles of brushwood, which happily lay scattered about in the neighborhood, left by wood-cutters, and now to form our only protection from the February night. A sort of nest was built of these fagots, a bundle or two untied and scattered over the ground, and then No. Two put his hand in his pocket and dragged out the *Times* newspaper—destined for a friend in Vico, but now sacrificed to our greater need—and spread on the ground as a guard from damp and pickles. Into the nest we crept, Fox, our big mastiff, lying at our feet; and then the state of our larder became a matter of earnest inquiry, for we had lunched at 12, and been now six hours in the fresh mountain air. Three roasted chestnuts were produced, part of a store bought in a village below, one walnut, a tiny flask of Marsala, holding about a wine-glass, and a bit of bread and cheese hastily thrust into a pocket at lunch. This was all, and the stock was further diminished by the accidental loss of the cheese, which, being dropped on the ground, was anxiously snapped up by Fox, who was just as ready for his dinner as we were. So shortly provisioned, we deemed it best to try to attract the attention of any one in the neighborhood, if, haply, some wood-cutter or belated peasant might be found to guide us into a fair track, but shouts and cries were only answered by echo and the shriek of some night bird as lonely as ourselves. The night was cold and starry; wild gusts of wind rustled our faggots at intervals, and made us jump up and pile them closer. Every now and then some one started up with cramp and apologies for disturbing the all-too-wakeful party. We tried to tell stories, we tried to sing songs, we tried to light a fire, but all these attempts proved futile. The stories sounded flat in this our real predicament, the songs would sink into a minor key, and the fire had to be hastily beaten out, since in the violent wind it threatened to devour the little wood in which we had taken refuge. I was best off; I had the biggest plaid and the warmest corner, and all the chestnuts—alas! I lost one and the walnut among the fagots, my fingers were so limp with cold and fatigue. Numbers Two and Three had, however, one consolation I could not share. They had five cigars between them, and matches were not wanting; but, all the same, the night was long, and we were glad when at a little past 6 o'clock we dared begin to grope our way into the world again. Meantime the greatest consternation prevailed at the Villa Belvedere, Castellamare, at our non-arrival. The best hope entertained was that we were remaining in Vico; so, shortly before midnight, a gentleman left the *pension* for that place, and, finding no trace of us there, he secured the services of the Carabinieri, and at break of day started to scour the mountains for us, sending back word to Castellamare that the same measures might be adopted there. A third volunteer party likewise left the *pension* with the same benevolent purpose; but, as so often happens, we missed them all, and by our own efforts arrived in Vico about breakfast-time, and telegraphed instantly our safety to our expectant friends at Castellamare, to which latter place we drove later in the day. And so happily ended the story of our night on the Sant' Angelo, a mountain regarding which tradition has collected such terrible tales of brigandage. That the neighborhood is perfectly clear now from this scourge is amply evidenced by the fact that neither our cries nor the sight of our fire brought one ill-disposed person to molest us. We have learned our own lesson, too, from the occurrence. No. One shakes his head and says he made a mistake in timing other people's pace by his own. No. Two declares he will never go on any future expedition without provisions; and I never mean to begin climbing a mountain again in the afternoon."

A BATTLE-FLAG RETURNED.

The Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored) Regiment, Col. Hallowell, had its flag shot from the staff in one of the battles in which it was engaged, and only the staff returned to the State. It appears that the flag was secured by a rebel regiment, and within a few days a former Confederate officer has returned it to Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts. The flag will soon be presented to the Legislature by the Governor, together with the letter accompanying it.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold Mr. Frederick Thorne, Miss Berthe Girardin Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinee at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND—Mme. Adelaide Ristori. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

SAN FRACISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinée at 2.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS By Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—WALKING MATCH between Messrs. E. P. Weston and Edward Mullen.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Grand Concert by Gilmore's Band.

STEINWAY HALL.—Theodore Thomas' Fifth Symphony Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

We take great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for a new story from the pen of Mr. WILLIAM BLACK, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," and other popular novels. It will be written exclusively for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *and we shall begin its publication early in April. It will be completed in three numbers.*

Yesterday, crowds of persons flocked to the Capitol at Washington for the purpose of catching a glimpse of ANDREW JOHNSON. When he came forward in the Senate to take the oath, he was greeted with cheers. His desk was covered with bouquets, and numbers of Senators and lesser personages flocked round to shake him by the hand. What has brought about this change? For it is a great change, as we all remember. It seems but the other day since everybody but Mr. SEWARD and a few others were flinging mud at ANDREW JOHNSON. No denunciation was deemed to be severe enough for him. Public opinion is sometimes fickle, but this is no mere sign of fickleness. Do not the people begin to suspect that, after all, the much-abused ANDY JOHNSON was not so very far wrong in his opinions about the duties of the Government and the limits of the Constitution? His "policy," which was so ridiculed and caricatured—what was it, after all? Read his annual Messages and his veto Messages to-day, and there will be found very little that is "dangerous to public liberties" in them. ANDREW JOHNSON made his sacrifices for the Union in its dark days—few of his assailants could or would have made so many. When the history of the Reconstruction period comes to be written, his share in it will assuredly not be described by the impartial historian in the terms which were common enough seven years ago. But what would BEN WADE, that "fiery war-horse," and Mr. SUMNER, have said could they have witnessed the reception accorded to Mr. JOHNSON yesterday? Mr. WADE perhaps will tell us—as for the opinion of Mr SUMNER, it can only be faintly imagined.

The appointment of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER as Commissioner of Public Works in this City has not elicited from the press of the country a great deal of comment. His recent attempts to obtain a review of the sentence of the court-martial have, however, been made the subject of remarks rather more forcible than complimentary. As the public here are already beginning to forget who committed the Tammany frauds, it is probably not to be expected that they should have a very vivid recollection of events which happened in 1862. For the benefit of people with short memories we present to-day a brief narrative of the offenses for which Gen. PORTER was tried and convicted. These were of a kind for which he would probably have been shot in almost any other country, so that Gen. PORTER has mainly to thank the clemency of the American people that he has been spared to be dragged from his almost forgotten seclusion in New-Jersey to fill the position of Commissioner of Public Works in New-York.

Of one portion of his duties—the appointment of his subordinates, namely—Tammany Hall has made the necessary arrangements to relieve Gen. PORTER. At the weekly meeting of the Committee on Organization, held last night instead of on Saturday, as usual, a Subcommittee on Patronage was appointed, with special reference to the apportionment of the spoils in the Department of Public Works. Messrs. KELLY and MORRISSEY are, of course, the chief members of this committee, and are assisted only by three obedient followers, in the persons of Alderman PURROY, Gen. MACMAHON, and Mr. GEORGE MORTON. The public may rest assured that it will not be the fault of these patriotic gentlemen if the 2,000 positions in the gift of the Department of Works are not disposed of very much to their own advantage.

The following delightful paragraph appeared in yesterday's New-York *Tribune*, first on the editorial page:

"Senator CHRISTIANCY's brief statement of his political views, as given in our Washington dispatches, would seem to indicate that the country has gained, rather than lost, by the supersedure of Senator CARPENTER."

Mr. GREELEY was famous for his minute knowledge of men and politics. He would undoubtedly have made a few "cursory remarks" on the foregoing interesting announcement. For the idea of the present editor of the *Tribune* is that Senator CHRISTIANCY has replaced Mr. CARPENTER in the Senate—or, as he puts it in his own choice "lingo," has brought about the "supersedure of Senator CARPENTER." Unfortunately, Senator CHRISTIANCY comes from Michigan, and, consequently, is entirely innocent of the "supersedure" in question. If the Professor *must* "get even" with Senator CARPENTER, would it not be well for him to concoct another little yarn on the subject of chastity with his colleague RAMSDELL, instead of plunging into politics, where his instincts are sure to lead him all astray? If RAMSDELL is dead, Mrs. WOODHULL still lives.

As an offset, apparently, to the Tammany legislation under which it is proposed to hand over the government of this City to the absolute control of Mayor WICKHAM and the Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen, a bill has been introduced in the Assembly by a country Democrat for the purpose of making a clean sweep of both Mayor and Aldermen, and ordering, five weeks hence, an election for their successors. The bill proposes greatly to enlarge the functions of the Controller, and vests in the Governor the power of appointing a successor to the present incumbent. It, likewise, proposes to restore the lower house of our local legislature—the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Altogether, the bill is a curious illustration of the extreme differences of opinion prevailing among the Democracy of the State in regard to the proper methods of reorganizing the City Government of New-York. All sections seem to be agreed only on the general principle that it needs reorganizing, and the people whose interests suffer from this interminable tinkering of the City charter have, at least, the consolation left that the more bills there are introduced on this subject the less chance there is of passing any of them.

It seems that the statement was erroneous which was made in our news columns, and repeated in our editorial columns, yesterday, in regard to the appointment of "JIMMY" HAYES as appraiser of some property now under suit in the Supreme Court. The person really appointed is JOHN HAYES, who ran against and defeated his namesake "JIMMY" as member of Assembly in 1871. Mr. HAYES is said to have been a practicing lawyer in this City for fifteen years, and his appointment is a more satisfactory one to the litigants, and a more creditable one to Judge DONOHUE, than would have been that of the ex-Supervisor.

The Calcutta *Englishman* (no connection of Dr. KENEALY'S organ) is quoted by cable as authority for a rumor which "points to the possibility of war on a large scale in Europe." The basis of the rumor is to be found in certain orders which it is said have been received by the Indian Government to hold all the regiments in India in immediate orders for active service. It may safely be assumed that news of impending war in Europe will find a less roundabout way of transmission than via Calcutta, and that any movements among the somewhat attennated British force in India are rather more likely to relate to fears of native disaffection than to apprehensions of a Russian or other incursion across the frontier.

It is rather amusing to see the *Herald*, *World*, and *Tribune* once more united in complimenting ex-Mayor HALL in his opposition to Controller GREEN. Mr. HALL'S appearance before the Aldermanic Committee was an event which the enemies of the Controller would have shown some tact in allowing to pass without comment. As usual, in any such competition of blunderers, the *World* carries off the prize of stupidity. The *Tribune's* testimony to Mr. HALL'S "respectability" and the extreme gravity of his testimony is decidedly outdone by the *World's* reminder that the Controller stands convicted on the testimony of the ex-Mayor of being "an officer who is mainly remarkable for the obstruction he offers to Municipal business." This is a fault of which nobody ever accused Mr. HALL, but whether he is a good judge of what constitutes "obstruction" to public business is quite another question. It would have saved the City a good deal of money if HALL had been a good deal more "obstructive" four years ago. That little operation, performed under his direction, by which the Ring Board of Andit disposed in fifteen minutes of bills to the amount of $6,312,547 37, was a very neat and expeditious piece of business. But we don't know that the City of New-York could have stood much more official "auditing" of that kind. On the whole, the policy of judicious "obstruction" is not without its merits.

A PHASE OF THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Without undertaking to decide on which side of the great "railroad war" now waging the right lies, there is one very important conclusion to be drawn from it to which we shall venture to direct public attention. It is that in the ordinary and inevitable course of business with these great corporations, changes occur in the direction of reducing fares such as no governmental regulation would ever effect. We are aware that these changes are not necessarily all a gain to the general public. There are very serious inconveniences attending them. It is often of more consequence to the patrons of railroads to have uniformity in charges than to have them suddenly and greatly reduced. Apart from other considerations, these violent reductions are pretty sure to be followed by advances nearly as rapid and quite as great, as soon as the causes of controversy between competing roads have been for the time being removed. But there is no doubt that these reductions are precisely the kind of changes which most of the so-called Granger agitators are endeavoring to bring about. In the organs of the Granger movement which have sprung up in the West we see a great deal about high rates, but very little about any other special cause of complaint. Yet here is an instance in which two of the most prominent, powerful, and ambitious of the railway corporations of the country have voluntarily cut down their rates to a most remarkable figure. A few weeks since the press of the West abounded in articles written to prove that the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the roads with which it was at that time in harmony, ought to be taken in hand by the Government and compelled to carry freight at lower charges. In this connection, the Baltimore and Ohio Road was for the time being held up as an instance of a company that dared to stand alone in making low charges in the interest of the public. But, at the same time, the Eastern press brought forward comparisons to show that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where it had no competition to fear, levied rates from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher than were made on other roads for the same goods over equal distances. The fact was that, in both cases, the companies were guided solely by what they regarded as their particular interests in the matter, and not in the remotest degree by the interests of the public, except so far as the latter affected the former. And in the bitter and extreme contest now waging, there is no doubt that the companies are guided by precisely the same motives, except that, on both sides, the pride and passion of the men engaged in the quarrel have been aroused.

No one can study this controversy, even superficially, without seeing how strongly it brings out the fact that the interests involved in railway management are many, various, and complex, and that any attempt to commit them to Government regulation, for the avowed purpose of protecting mainly one class of interests, would directly imperil the accomplishment of the very end sought. The Grangers, for instance, undoubtedly think that the falling out of the railway companies and the great reduction in rates is an unmixed good. But railway managers generally are of quite a different opinion. Mr. JEWETT, of the Erie Road, in his dispatch to Mr. GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, dated March 1, declared that "the bitter antagonism" of the "two great corporations" was a "public calamity;" that "a continuation of this strife must seriously impair the credit and standing of all American enterprises and American management," and that the interests represented by the contending companies were general, and involved the interests of others. And in his later dispatch he urged that a settlement was absolutely necessary to "save the public from the present disorganized and disastrous state of affairs." This undoubtedly strikes the average Granger as a fallacious view of the case. But there is a good deal of truth in it, nevertheless. There is no interest more important to the West than the revival of the credit of railways in this country, which, as Mr. JEWETT very justly says, is seriously impaired by the pending bitter quarrel. One of the arguments by which Mr. SCOTT supported his Texas Pacific scheme was that its furtherance was demanded to revive the interests which were so much injured by the suspension of all railway enterprises in this country. There was force enough in the general statement, though Mr. SCOTT'S remedy was worse than the disease. It is this real and substantial unity of interest between the corporations and the people with whom they deal which, in the long run, does in one way or another assert itself, which must be the best safeguard for the public against any injury by the companies. Of course this common interest is not always regarded; it is, on the contrary, terribly abused at times; but it exists, and a far greater degree of benefit must continually be gained from it than can be looked for from the intervention of Government officials.

CAN THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW BE ENFORCED?

Already several of the Southern cities have had a foretaste of the troubles which it was expected would follow the passage of the Civil Rights bill. In Washington, D. C., a barber, and a colored one, too, has been threatened with prosecution because he refused to shave a negro, and in Wilmington, N. C., the keeper of a liquor saloon was arrested for refusing to give drinks to a colored man. The Commissioner before whom the case was tried dismissed the complaint, deciding that the Civil Rights bill did not apply to bar-rooms. In Richmond, Va., colored men have twice been ejected from one of the best hotels, and others who attempted to obtain drinks at bars frequented by the whites were threatened with violence. In Alexandria, Va., the colored people are announced as having given notice that they would profit to the utmost by the privileges which they have a right to claim under the new law. The result was that the proprietors of the two principal hotels abandoned their licenses, and closed the doors of their houses. The same action has been taken by hotel proprietors in other parts of the South, and it will be well if still more serious difficulties do not occur.

The new law can, of course, occasion but little trouble in the North. The colored people are in so great a minority that they will hardly deem it prudent to force themselves into first-class hotels or restaurants. Still, we will suppose for a moment that some ambitious negro attempts to take up his residence in the Windsor House or the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Can the proprietors of those houses refuse to accommodate him? As a class, the negroes in this part of the country are quiet, inoffensive people who live for and to themselves, and have no desire to intrude where they are not welcome. In the South, however, there are many colored men and women who delight in "scenes" and cheap notoriety. Persons of this character, whether in New-York or New-Orleans, will make desperate efforts to obtain every right which is promised to them by the bill just passed. Such men as PINCHBACK, of Louisiana, or "SAM" DICKISON, a loud-mouthed black man who is known all over South Carolina as "the field hand Police Justice," would take no small delight in breakfasting at the Café Brunswick, in attending a fashionable ball, or occupying seats in the dress circle at the opera.

One of the principal arguments advanced in favor of the Civil Rights bill, was that it would benefit the large class of educated colored people who have their homes in Savannah, Charleston, New-Orleans, and other Southern cities. Persons of this class will never take advantage of the provisions of the new law. The very fact that they are educated and refined will deter them from forcing their presence upon their white neighbors. They have a certain aristocracy, a *caste* of their own; many of them are even proud of their blood; in New-Orleans they are among the richest property-owners and heaviest taxpayers. They do not desire, nor will they seek, admission to places frequented by white people. The negro politician, however, the ignorant field hand, who, by his very brutality has forced his way into, and disgraces, public positions of honor and trust—men of this stamp, who have no feeling and no sensibility, will, under the protection of the Civil Rights bill, take every opportunity of inflicting petty annoyances upon their former masters. We do not believe, however, that it will be possible to generally enforce the new law. That part of it which very justly stipulates that men and women, whether white or black, who pay the same fare on railroad trains, shall have equal accommodations, is not objected to by the sensible people of the South, but the hotel and theatre clauses meet with bitter and universal opposition. Throughout Virginia, the proprietors of hotels under a peculiar State law are taking out licenses as private boarding-house keepers, and in this way will be enabled to evade the law. In other parts of the South a determination is expressed to resist it by force if necessary. Ex-Chief Justice LOCHRANE, of Georgia, who is regarded as one of the most liberal men in the South, recently spoke as follows regarding the matter:

"Congress in emancipating the blacks has not made the white people slaves. An acquaintance of over one-fourth a century makes me know the people of the South, and a thousand Federal lawsuits or fines cannot establish among them negro equality. We would ride in wagons or walk, live in boarding-houses or starve, live without a laugh or public entertainment, rather than be dictated to, and forced to mingle with an element inferior, ill-bred, ignorant, and forced by law upon us."

It is much easier to force a caucus bill through Congress than it is to put into execution a law which is obnoxious to a majority of the people of the South. And it is a great mistake to seek to impose new social customs on a people by act of Congress. These facts may soon become apparent to some of the gentlemen who advocated the Civil Rights bill.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The first report has been rendered to the Board of Education, under the new organization for compelling school attendance among our street-wandering children. We must say that neither the report, nor what we hear of the action of the officials of the board, looks as if any very earnest measures were taken under this new law, either to break up vagrancy or enforce education. The board may, indeed, reply that the law was not one of their framing, and that this responsibility has been thrust upon them without their seeking. Still there are members of that board who are known to be public-spirited men, and they must be aware that not once in a generation is such an opportunity presented of serving the public and of reforming great evils.

The existence of a large ignorant "dangerous class" has long been one of the reproaches to the City, and one of the elements most perilous to the future of our character and property. When we compare New-York with a large German city—Berlin, for instance—we find the republican City far behind the imperial in the education of the masses, and in the existence of classes most threatening to social order. The great source of our evils is, of course, an ignorant foreign immigration, but that would long ago have been removed or lessened, provided we could have had a genuine popular education in this City. With universal education, this Republic has nothing to fear from any social elements whatever. The remarkable success in this City of private associations, in their efforts to educate and redeem the children of the dangerous classes, only shows what the whole community could accomplish, if they took hold of the work in earnest.

It will be a public misfortune if the Board of Education do not seek in good faith to execute the Compulsory law. The beginnings of their measures do not look encouraging. It can not be too often impressed upon them that it is not truancy they are seeking to reform, but vagrancy. There were "Truant Officers" under the old law, and these officials, if we remember correctly, never reached more than a thousand truants in a year, and had no great difficulty in compelling these to attend school. Those whom the so-called "Truant Agents" need to influence must be the vagrant or street-wandering class of children. In the streets of New-York, there are found through the year probably some fifteen thousand homeless and vagrant children; besides them, is a considerable multitude of children engaged in street-trades — such as the Italian boot-blacks and the like — who live in what is called a "home" with their parents and relatives. These little ones are sent abroad to blacken boots, sweep sidewalks, shovel snow, carry baggage, sell papers, and for similar labors, and at night must return their earnings to their parents. Except the schooling which they obtain in such schools as the "night schools" of the Children's Aid Society, they are growing up absolutely without education. Many of them do not even attend these schools, and are as ignorant as savages of all knowledge in books.

Now, the way in which the Board of Education could confer a lasting benefit on this City, is by compelling this class of children to attend a half-time school. They have all the authority under this act, for the law is so worded as to confer great powers on the School Trustees in executing it. Besides, what is most needed is a moral influence on this whole body of children. If word were scattered through the City that after a certain date every bootblack or newsboy found on the street without a school certificate would be arrested, immediately a little multitude of these children would throng the afternoon and night-schools. Comparatively few would need to be arrested. All that the board need do is to provide its schools for this class, or employ some private agency to do this, then to pass some ordinance instructing the Police to warn the children in street trades, and after a certain date to arrest children not having school-certificates, and at once a vast evil is broken up. Vagrancy is rooted out; absence from school is checked; education becomes universal; the great source of crime in this City is attacked, and we enter upon a new era of improvement and intelligence.

A QUESTION OF POLICE.

A scene which took place a day or two since in a Third Avenue Railway car illustrates a point in street police to which we have before directed public attention. All the circumstances are important; for in their variety consists the value of the incident as an index and a warning. Soon after the car had started, the attention of the passengers was attracted by the conductor's ordering one of them to leave it. He was a very decent, civil-seeming man, and the reason of the order proved to be that he had no "stamps," but only a bill. It was storming violently, and he refused to go; and after some altercation, the conductor consented that he should stay if he would wait awhile for change. A few minutes afterward the conductor himself was brought up by a young man who was standing, and who called out to him, "What do you take that lady's fare for? I paid you for her, and told you of it." Whereupon the lady received her five cents again. Only a short time had passed when a third altercation broke out between the conductor and a lad who was standing with a parcel under his arm, and holding by one of those straps which hang before our eyes like marks of exclamation in the air at our supine indifference. The conductor demanded fare; the lad said that he had paid his fare when he first got in. Whereupon the conductor said, "Yes; but I gave it back to you," an assertion so amusing that those who heard it smiled. The dispute became hot, and the conductor ordered the lad out of the car. He refused to go. The conductor laid his hand upon his collar, and the lad being stout and plucky was about to show fight, when the conductor said that he would call a policeman, which, after a street or two, he did. He then seized the lad, who flung aside his bundle and the conductor's hand at once, and prepared to resist. The conductor was about renewing his attempt, with evident determination to execute it, when a gentleman who had been quietly reading all the time, rose and stepping in between the two said, "You mustn't put that lad out. If you'll have him arrested, very well." "How can I have him arrested?" said the conductor, "the policeman's got no right in the car. He won't come in." "Well, then," was the reply, "you can't put this lad out without putting me out first." The conductor looked in his face, saw that he "meant business," and then answered, "Well, I'll give him five cents"—offering it—"and then I'll put him off." Being, however, told that this would not be permitted, he submitted, and quiet was restored.

We do not mean to assert that the gentleman who thus interfered was altogether justifiable, although he plainly had the sympathy of the whole car; nor do we mean to assume that it was certain that the lad had paid his fare, although the conductor's mistake about the young woman's fare made it quite probable that he might err in like manner again. We leave these points without comment, to consider the incident as a question of Police. In this case, if there had not been interference, there would have been a severe struggle or fight in that crowded car, where there were several women; for the lad was well grown, active, and very much incensed by the language of the conductor, who on his part was equally determined. And yet there was no orderly, prescribed means of preventing such a struggle. The matter was out of the hands of the Police, and being so, it was entirely in the hands of the conductor and the passenger, or the passengers. The question is, therefore, to what degree of exercise of arbitrary power must passengers on these moving sidewalks, which we call street cars, submit, without resistance? Is the conductor on one of these sections of our thoroughfares an absolute power for the time, like the Captain of a ship, responsible only to proceedings taken afterward, which will not remedy a present wrong? In the case which we are considering, it was at least highly probable that the lad had paid his fare. Assuming that he had done so, should he have submitted on the one hand to the extortion of a second fare, or, on the other, to his ejection with his parcel into the storm? Should the man who found himself only with a bank bill have submitted in like manner, because the conductor, like himself, was "short of change?" And suppose that the latter had forgotten entirely, as he forgot for the moment—to put the most favorable construction upon the matter—that the young woman's fare had been paid, should she have paid on pain of ejection? and in that case where would have been the young man's remedy?

It may be said, and some will doubtless say—this is a small matter. It is only a question of five cents. You have to submit to some "gouges." Better pay it and have no trouble. But this spirit is at the bottom of half the wrong we suffer on this island. True, it is only a question of five cents; but the exaction of five cents wrongfully is an extortion as much as if it were five dollars. And to whom is five cents more important, and on whom should its loss, if it be lost, fall—an individual, probably poor and hard-working, or a rich corporation that has a monopoly of traffic in the public streets? We do not agree with the general denunciation of conductors. As we have said before, according to our observation they are generally well-behaved, attentive, and do their duties intelligently and faithfully. But when we are called upon to submit to a sort of quarterdeck authority on their part, when we are told that they may arrest and eject us, although a policeman may not, we at least may be allowed to stop and think about the question. The fact is that, as we have before pointed out, our street traffic is in a disgracefully confused condition, a condition which may be fairly called chaotic. We get on, to be sure; but it is by good luck, when it is not by main strength and stupidity; certainly it is not by our own forethought in ordering our ways in this respect. There is no civilized city under the sun in which there is such confusion in this matter of street traffic as there is in New-York. It needs thorough organization, and it is without any organization whatever. To propose a remedy is not our duty. The function of a public journal is to report facts and to criticise them. It is for us to show the necessity of action; the remedy is in the hands of the public. But the public as a whole will, of course, do nothing. There is no hope of escape from this confusion until it is made by law the duty of some officer or some bureau to take this whole matter of street traffic, including cars and omnibuses, inside as well as out, and organize it upon a thorough-going practical system.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

About the close of the game season, when partridges and pinnated grouse are no longer seen on the dinner-table, house-hunting begins. Some of the more enthusiastic followers of this kind of amusement are already engaging in it, the suburban districts of New-York being daily visited by persons who are anxious to find exactly the place which they have figured in their imaginations as a home during the coming Summer. It is, perhaps, well to enter the field early, although the number of houses out of the City whose owners want tenants for them, is so great that unless people are very fastidious they can hardly fail to find something that is more or less suitable. There is, however, observable a growing determination on the part of house-hunters to find, if possible, localities where they may be free from the pains of intermittent fever.

We may here incidentally suggest that a precise history of the growth and prevalence of this annoying complaint in New-York and its neighborhood would be extremely interesting and valuable. There seems to be no doubt that in places where, some years ago, chills and fever were unknown, the disease is now of annual recurrence. Such a history might throw some light upon the local influences which have operated to cause this. But, meanwhile, the house-hunter has little regard for theories or historical facts. He wants something more practical—something which will guide him to the place where ague is unknown. That there are such places within thirty or five and thirty miles of New-York is tolerably certain, although they are not, perhaps, very numerous. But it is not easy to lay down exact indications by which they may be distinguished. It is a mistake to suppose that elevated situations are necessarily free from the malady. A family who had never previously been afflicted with ague moved, last year, to one of the highest and most open localities within a dozen miles of the City; yet three or four of its members were attacked with ague, and suffered from it violently throughout the Summer. On the other hand, proximity to woodland is not always to be regarded with suspicion. In Italy it has been shown repeatedly that after trees have been cut down and the land cleared, ague has made its appearance in places where it was never known before. In these cases it is probable that the trees formed a shelter or screen impeding the passage of malaria. It is sometimes alleged that the presence of coniferous trees is a protection. But in the neighborhood of Arcachon, on the coast of France, where the air of the dense pine woods is found advantageous to persons affected with some lung diseases, ague is not absent; and near New-York there are spots covered with firs and pines which are certainly unhealthy. We have often noticed that places which are especially recommended by interested persons as being free from chills and fever, are those where ague and mosquitoes most abound. One locality in particular occurs to us, where the mosquitoes are more numerous and quite as vicious as travelers have found them in the West Indies, and where ague is an endemic so general that the settled residents treat it as a matter of course; and yet the place is constantly described by agents and property-owners as particularly free from both.

Except to a very careful observer, who understands the conditions that are necessary to the production of intermittent fever, it must, we fear, be admitted that experience is the best instructor. Yet those conditions are not difficult to understand. We can hardly hope to get rid of chills and fever until a perfect system of drainage, both superficial and underground, has become more general. It is not clearing the land of vegetation that is wanted, but drainage. There are many districts in Europe where a century back ague was universal, and where now it is unknown. This has been brought about by no other agency than attention to the disposal of surface and subsurface water. And to come nearer home, there is a village a few miles from New-York which, from being notorious for chills and fever a few years ago, has been rendered comparatively healthy by the completion of a partial system of drainage, and the place is not at all notorious for cleanliness even now.

So long as property-owners in the towns do not set sufficient importance upon this essential to public health, and so long as farmers will not perceive that their interests would be served by a liberal use of underground drains, ague will not depart from us. A dry, parched-up surface is no proof that there is no malaria. If there be also moisture in the subsoil, it is one of the most favorable conditions of disease. The neighborhood for two or three miles round should be carefully examined for this. If then the house-hunter cannot find one of the few places which are not touched by malaria, the only resource left for him is to avoid subjecting himself to its effects. This he can do, to a large extent, by avoiding night air, even in the hottest weather, and by fortifying himself with good living. The remedy we have mentioned is, however, that which ought to be adopted, and if property-owners would only give their attention to it in the right way, there would be no reason why the neighborhood of New-York should not become one of the healthiest in the United States.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Although the representation given at the Academy of Music last evening for the benefit of Signor Muzio was not so largely attended as it would undoubtedly have been had the weather been more propitious, the audience was quite numerous. A fine performance of "Lohengrin" was the feature of the night. Each fresh hearing of this opera discloses new beauties, and its most familiar pieces have too much significance and merit, as well as charm, to pall upon the ear were they heard ten times as frequently. The only change in the "cast" grew out of the assumption of *Elsa* by Mlle. Heilbron. We should not like to say that this clever little lady is as well fitted in point of voice or style to the rôle as Mlle. Albani, who last filled it, but in some of the most forceful passages—as, for example, in the joyous outbreak in the finale of the first act—Mlle. Heilbron's strong dramatic impulses came to her aid, and made her work uncommonly effective. Mlle. Heilbron's record as a lyric artist is sufficiently creditable to imply that no portion of her task was slighted, and we admit that we derived sufficient gratification from her efforts to cause us to regret that we should not have had more of "Lohengrin" this season with yesterday's identical distribution. Signor Carpi, as heretofore, personated *Lohengrin*, Signor Del Puente *Telramondo*, and Miss Cary *Ortruda*. A miscellaneous programme was interpreted after the opera. It opened with an overture, thoroughly Italian in thought, rhythm, and treatment, called "Sorrentino," and written by Signor Muzio. This light and daintily-scored composition was much applauded. Signori Scolara, Tagliapietra, and Fiorini next sang the terzetto from "Crispino" with great spirit, and then two compositions by Rossini—a harmonious "Ave Maria," for quartet, and a pretentious bass chorus called "The Titans," full of sound and fury and signifying nothing—were executed. The entertainment ended with "La Marseillaise," stupidly rendered by Mlle. Marosi and the shabby giants who had previously robbed "The Titans" of what little good Rossini might have intended their vocal influence to accomplish on earth. Signor Muzio, the *bénéficiaire*, after many months of earnest labor, sails for Europe to-day.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori last evening appeared in Legouvé's "Medea," in presence of a large and fashionable audience. The play, of which the mythology of the Greeks has furnished the incidents, has long been part of the lady's répertoire. It is, to our thinking, one of her least interesting pieces, by its subject and treatment, but its principal scenes—those between *Medea* and *Creusa*, between *Jason* and *Medea*, and the final events, in which, under the influence of the Furies, the mother slays her children—bring the consummate art of Mme. Ristori into a light quite as strong as any of the less classical works in which she figures. The applause was, of course, generous, and the performer was twice summoned before the curtain at the close of the representation. At the matinée to-day, "Elizabeth" is to be recited.

TO-NIGHT'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' fifth symphony concert, and the last but one of the present season, may be enjoyed at Steinway Hall this evening. We have already made room for the programme, which embraces a new symphony by Rubinstein; the "Oxford" symphony, by Haydn, and a vocal performance by Miss Drasdil.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The usual matinée recital of "The Shaughraun" is to occur at Wallack's to-day, and this evening the play will be acted again. It should not be forgotten that an important incident of to-night's performance will be the presentation to Mr. Boucicault of the statuette of "Con and his Dog Tatters."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Big Bonanza" continues to be the attraction at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and will be kept upon the bills, apparently, many weeks longer. It is to be represented this afternoon as well as this evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

A matinée recital of "The Two Orphans" is set down for to-day at the Union Square Theatre, and the play will be performed as usual this evening. The "run" of the piece still appears distant from possible limits.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Henry V." is represented at regular Saturday matinées, as well as nightly at Booth's Theatre. The magnificent spectacle still attracts, and will probably be kept before the public until the end of April, in accordance, of course, with the public's demands.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Giroflé-Girofla" is to be sung at the Park Theatre this afternoon as well as this evening. Mr. Maccabe gives his last matinée performance at Robinson Hall to-day, and bids good-bye to Metropolitan audiences this evening. The Colosseum continues to be open afternoon and night. A matinée representation takes place, commencing at 2 o'clock, at the Olympic Theatre to-day. Gilmore's Band give a promenade concert at the Fourteenth Street Armory to-night, and, finally, there will be an *après midi* entertainment at the San Francisco Minstrel hall this afternoon.

THE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS—LARGE INCREASE OF ADMISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The annual report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers for the year ending November last shows that ninety-seven per cent. of all the inmates give no trouble whatever, and two per cent. of the remainder would give no trouble except from the habit of drunkenness. Out of the total of 5,082 cared for in the year 1873 in the four regular homes sixty-nine were disabled in the Mexican war and the war of 1812; and of the remainder, disabled in the war of the rebellion, 748 were between the ages of twenty and thirty, 2,006 were between the ages of thirty and fifty, 1,572 (or nearly one-third) were between the ages of fifty and seventy, and ninety-nine were over the age of seventy. Of that whole number, there were 178 deaths, or less than four per cent., while the new admissions were 1,435, or about thirty per cent., showing the very great increase of admissions over the depletion of the home by death during that year. The discharges during the same time, both honorable (and able to support themselves) and dishonorable, were 725, or nearly eight per cent., to which is to be added, of course, those who were readmitted, finding themselves unable to support themselves, or upon promise of reformation.

THE BISHOPRICS OF SOUTHERN OHIO AND ILLINOIS.

READING, Penn., March 5.—The Standing Committee of the Central Pennsylvania Diocese, by a vote of 6 to 1, refused to confirm the election of Dr. De Koven as Bishop of Illinois, and unanimously confirmed Dr. Jagger, as Bishop of Southern Ohio.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Louisiana consent to the consecration of Rev. Thomas A. Jagger as Bishop of Southern Ohio, and refuse their consent to the consecration of Rev. James De Koven as Bishop of Illinois.

A STATE TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—A number of influential temperance men holding a consultation here have organized a State Temperance Council. It embodies the best features of the secret societies in an open organization, with a view to a thorough organization of the temperance forces of the State. Rev. S. McKean was chosen President; Ira E. Sherman, Vice President; Rev. M. E. Dunham, Secretary; M. H. Tompkins, Treasurer; Rev. J. Miner, Chaplain, together with a Board of Managers, consisting of nine prominent temperance men.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 5.—The Temperance Convention met this morning. After the adjournment they had a hearing before the Senate Committee on Vice and Immorality, and then called in a body upon Gov. Hartranft, where an appropriate appeal was made in behalf of the cause by Mrs. Wittemeyer, President of the Women's National Temperance Association. The party consisted mostly of ladies, and numbered 100 or more.

ALBANY.

THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT BILL MUDDLE.

THE BILL THAT LEAVES THE COSTIGAN BILL IN THE SHADE—A SPRING ELECTION IN NEW-YORK CITY—THE MAYOR TO BE SUPERSEDED—A CLEAN SWEEP PROPOSED—IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 5, 1875.

There has been considerable discussion and interest excited here by the discovery made in the session last night of the interpolation of a clause in the Fifth Avenue Pavement bill not contained in the bill when it was originally committed to the Committee on Cities, and the result of the investigation which has been ordered will decide the fate of the bill in its final stage. It is generally conceded that, if the friends of the measure can make it clear that the interpolation of the repairing clause was not done through any connivance of theirs, the bill will stand a better chance of passing the House than it did before the suspicious trick was exposed. The bill has never been very strong in the House, however, and unless there is a clear vindication made it is doubtful whether it will ever be heard of after the report of the Committee on Inquiry is made. It may be relied on that there will be no white-washing report made by the committee having the matter in charge, which consists of Messrs. Seward, Alvord, and Hess, Republicans, and Daly, T. J. Campbell, and Hammond, Democrats. In the printed copy of the bill originally placed on the files for the use of members there was a most evident error of omission, either by the printer or some other person, for the lines do not read so as to make sense, as the contractors are required "to keep the same in perfect *repair*, for a period of not less than ten years, *at a cost for cleaning* not exceeding two and one-half per cent. per annum, upon the first cost of said work," &c. Now, what a state of "perfect repair" can have to do with "the cost for cleaning" in the above connection is not very clear. The clause with the interpolation reads, "to keep the same in perfect repair for a period of not less than ten years, at a cost for *repairs not exceeding four and one-half per cent. per annum upon the first cost of said work*, and to keep the same constantly clean for a period of not less than ten years at a cost for cleaning not exceeding two and one half per cent. upon the first cost of said work," &c. In any event, it is doubtful whether any person could be held responsible for it, as the bill had never been in general orders, and the interpolated copies were printed by the parties intrerested in its passage for the convenience of members. Whatever wrong was done was mainly in the placing of these unofficial copies on members' official files. Clerk Calkins has the original manuscript of the bill locked up in his safe, and will not permit any examination of it to be made until the Committee of Inquiry calls for it.

THE DAILY REGISTER JOB.

Mr. Costigan, of New-York, introduced a resolution requiring and directing the Judiciary Committee to report to the House within one week the bill introduced by Mr. Costigan some weeks ago, to repeal the bill under which the *Daily Register* of New-York, the "legal daily paper," is enabled to exist on public "pap."

Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, objected to the reading of the resolution, and it accordingly was laid over. There is evidently some sort of a "job" being worked in relation to this bill, as the committee has had it for several weeks, and though a number told me it would be reported, with amendments, two weeks ago, nothing has yet been heard of it.

HOT SHOT FOR TAMMANY HALL.

There has been no little curiosity displayed by the Tammany delegation as to the provisions of a bill introduced to-day by Mr. Lawrence, of Columbia, for the reorganization of the local Government of New-York City. The chief features of the bill are its provisions for a Spring election this year, at which a Mayor and Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall be chosen. It also provides in regard to the Controller that he shall hold office until the expiration of his present term, and that the Governor shall then appoint his successor, who shall hold office for a period of five years. This would give Gov. Tilden the power to continue Controller Green in office should he desire to do so. The text of the bill is as follows:

AN ACT to amend chapter three hundred and thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," passed April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1873, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 2. The legislative power of said corporation shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who together shall form the Common Council of the City of New-York. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of ten members, to be elected upon a general ticket from the City at large. The Board of Assistant Aldermen shall consist of one Assistant Alderman to be elected in each Assembly district, and one from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

SEC. 2. Section 3 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 3. Such Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall be elected as hereinafter provided."

SEC. 3. Section 4 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 4. The first election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall take place, the election to be held in the City and County of New-York, on the second Tuesday in April, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen then elected shall take office on the first Monday in May following, at noon, and then supersede the Aldermen now in office, whose term of office shall end. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen so elected in April, 1875, shall hold office until the first Monday in May, 1876. There shall be Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen elected annually thereafter on the second Tuesday in April, who shall take office at noon on the first Monday in May. The Board of Aldermen shall have power to supply the place by ballot of any member whose seat shall become vacant. The Aldermen shall, from the time of the passage of this act, be the Supervisors of the County of New-York and serve as such Supervisors without pay. The Board of Assistant Aldermen shall have power to direct a special election to be held to supply the place of any member whose seat shall become vacant for the residue of the term of his immediate predecessor. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall receive a salary of $4,000 per annum. The boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of each shall be a quorum. Each board shall

First—Choose a President from its own members.
Second—Appoint a clerk and other officers.
Third—Determine the rules of its own proceedings.

SEC. 4. Section 20 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 20. The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation. He shall be elected at the election held on the second Tuesday in April, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and hold his office for the term of one year, commencing the first Monday in May, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, at noon, and then supersede the Mayor now in office.

SEC. 5. Sec. 30 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 30. The head of the Finance Department shall be called the Controller of the City of New-York and shall hold his office until the expiration of the time for which he was appointed, the Governor shall then appoint a Controller for the City of New-York for the term of five years."

SEC. 6. Section eighty-seven of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The Department of Taxes and Assessments shall have but one Commissioner, to be appointed by the Controller; said Commissioner shall posses all the power and perform all the duties now possessed and performed by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments; the term of the present Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments shall expire on the first Monday in May, 1875, at noon. The salary of said Commissioners shall be $7,000 per annum. The term of the present Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments shall expire on the first Monday in May, 1875, at noon.

SEC. 7. The Controller shall have cognizance and control of the collection of the revenues arising from the sale or use of Croton water, and shall have power to appoint and remove all officers, clerks, and subordinates in the bureau for the collection of such revenues which said bureau is hereby transferred to the Department of Finance.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately, except as otherwise provided in the preceding sections.

LIVELY SCENES IN THE SENATE.

Perhaps it would hardly be fair to call this morning's session of the Senate a stormy one, but it was certainly very squally, and uncomplimentary adjectives were used in great abundance. The tedium of considering bills which affect only towns of which one can scarcely remember that he ever heard the name before was first relieved by Senator Coe's moving for consideration his bill reorganizing the City Government of Brooklyn by substituting a classified board, consisting of twenty-five Aldermen and twenty-five Supervisors, at an annual salary of $1,000 each, per annum, in the place of thirty-six Aldermen who also serve as Supervisors, at a salary of $2,000 each per annum. In response to questions from Senator Robinson, Senator Coe briefly explained the bill and then sat down, evidently expecting that it would be ordered to a third reading; but Senator Jacobs quickly moved that progress be reported for the sake of giving a hearing to the parties interested. The motion not being debatable, the Senator bitterly complained of not being allowed to make an explanation, and asked the withdrawal of the motion in order that he might do so. But Senator Jacobs was angry now, and saying, under his breath, that when the Senator spoke to him he wanted to be addressed like a gentleman, he persisted in his motion, and it was carried. This was the end of the first act, but the second was more interesting, and, it might be added, instructive, as Senator Coe's frankness over came his prudence, and in trying to show why Senator Jacobs opposed the bill, he unintentionally also threw much light upon the manner in which public business is delayed by private animosities. For the purpose of making an opening for his remarks, he moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and then he burst into a headlong assault upon Senator Jacobs. He said it was absurd to delay the bill for the purpose of giving anybody a hearing when it had been before the Senate two months already, and he asserted that the delay was captiously caused by Senator Jacobs, not from consideration of the public good, but in order that he might get even with the Speaker, who had opposed one of his [Jacobs'] bills. Finally he charged Senator Jacobs with a breach of courtesy, if not of good faith, in that while thus delaying the bill he was writing newspaper articles from his seat in the Senate Chamber in order to influence public opinion against it. He then withdrew his motion, and that was the end of this scene.

The next was in a quarter where one would hardly look for it. Senator Laning discovered and denounced a job in a bill introduced by Senator King. The latter gentleman represents the County of Suffolk, on the eastern end of Long Island, where it has lately been found both easy and profitable to found large cities by the simple and familiar process of mapping out farms consisting of several hundred acres into lots measuring 25 by 100 feet. These lots are sold by the hundred, and are worth, that is to say, they are sold to strangers for, about $10 each, including tax claims for $6 or $8 apiece, and a great abundance of natural if not beautiful shrubbery which grows spontaneously, is said to mark the exuberant fertility of the soil. For some reason the non-resident capitalists who own most of this valuable property do not always pay the taxes on it, or rather, as a matter of fact, they seldom do so, and as a consequence these very desirable "building lots" and "villa plots" are annually advertised for sale at public auction almost by the thousand, and the bill introduced by Senator King allows the County Treasurer to charge $3 for advertising the sale of each of the lots on which the taxes are unpaid, with an additional $3 in case the taxes are paid before sale, or $4 in case they are not so paid. This, of course, is practical confiscation of the property, and Senator Laning, who, it will be remembered, fills the seat vacated by the death of the late Mr. Ganson, and who has already won the respect of his political opponents denounced the scheme as "born in fraud and hatched in corruption," and moved to strike out the enacting clause. Senator King thereupon, and very naturally, felt called upon to explain. He washed his hands of the whole matter. He was not responsible for the bill, and had only introduced it because it was sent to him. He hoped the Senator from the Thirty-first [Mr. Laning] would withdraw his asperations. Senator Laning's reply can be anticipated by any one knowing Senator King. He had merely intended to characterize the measure alone in fit terms, and he meant nothing offensive to the Senator who introduced the bill, and he was willing, he added, that it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee for consideration, rather than be killed outright, and that was the final disposition of the matter.

THE SUPPLY BILL INVESTIGATION.

There is a superabundance of investigating committees here just now, and most of the testimony taken before them is mere repetition, but a point made by a Mr. Richardson, the clerk of last year's Conference Committee, on the Supply bill, in his evidence before the committee which is trying to find out whether or not the Supply bill was altered after it had passed the Legislature, is worthy of notice. He swears that the clause appropriating $8,000 as a salary for each of the superintending builders of the several State asylums and reformatories was agreed upon by the committee, and was inserted in the Supply bill by him, and this testimony was corroborated by ex-Gov. Alvord. The significance of this testimony is that at the interview between Mr. Batcheller and Senator Wood, of which they give different accounts under oath, the latter could not have asked permission of the former to insert the salaries of the superintending builders, as referred to above, (as Gen. Batcheller swears he did,) for they were already in the bill, and by the order of the committee. The unavoidable inference is that Senator Wood's account of the conversation between himself and Gen. Batcheller is correct, and that he asked for and obtained the consent of the latter, who said he represented his committee, to the insertion of $10,000 as a salary for the new Capitol Superintendent.

THE STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

In executive session, after the close of this morning's sitting, the Senate approved the Governor's nomination of Benjamin F. Bruce, of Lenox; J. G. Orton of Binghamton, and William C. Wey, of Elmira, as managers of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

THE GREAT WALKING MATCH.

WESTON DEFEATS ANOTHER COMPETITOR—MULLEN WITHDRAWS, AND A THIRD TAKES HIS PLACE.

Mullen, who on Thursday afternoon consented to take up Judd's record, with an additional thirty-five miles' start allowed him by Weston, gave out yesterday shortly after completing his eighty-ninth mile. He attributed his defeat to lack of training and want of proper care while on the track. His place was taken by George B. Coyle, who, judging from his appearance, is likely to prove more successful than his predecessor. He started at 8:30 P. M. at an ordinary gait, which improved as the night wore on. He made his first ten miles in 2h. 14m. and 48s. At 12 o'clock he was still keeping up the pace at which he started, making an average of 12 minutes and 30 seconds to the mile. He will walk all night, with short stoppages for food only. Weston was on the track early, after a few hours' rest, which seemed to have refreshed him considerably. While walking his first few miles he appeared to be very stiff and sore, but this wore off as he warmed to his work. During the night he was in good spirits, and in the afternoon made a speech, in which he told the audience all about his great performances as a pedestrian, and how the present match was brought about. At midnight he finished his 370th mile since Monday and his 67th for the day. There was a very large attendance in the afternoon, but during the night but few persons were present. The judges for yesterday were Richard D. Bainbridge, Atalanta Club; W. E. Van Wyck, New-York Athletic Club; C. H. Brown, New-York Athletic Club; W. H. Stafford, New-York Athletic Club. E. D. Fairchild was timekeeper.

THE ALLEN COPARTNERSHIP SUIT

STATEMENTS OF MR. S. H. WHITE AND OF MESSRS. WILLIAM A. STEPHENS AND HERMAN BLENNERHASSET.

In reference to the charges made by Mr. Benjamin F. Allen, in his complaint in the suit he has instituted against his partners, Messrs. Stephens and Blennerhasset, that they had defrauded him by collusion with Mr. S. H. White, Vice President of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, and certain banks. Mr. White denies the truth of the charges, in so far as they affect him or the company he represents, and says that the company's position and his own will be fully vindicated at the proper time and place.

Mr. William A. Stephens and Mr. Herman Blennerhasset have also made a statement in regard to this matter which is substantially to the effect that the publication of the bill was actuated by malice and an intent to ruin their credit as bankers, and that every allegation of wrong on their part contained in it is false. William Allen, the complainant, is asserted to have been hiding in New-Jersey at the time the complaint was filed, and his partners [Messrs. B. F. Allen and Blennerhasset] were unable, notwithstanding their most strennous exertions, to find him. As early as the 13th of February they applied for a dissolution of partnership. It was entirely needless for Mr. Allen to bring the action, and if he had wanted a Receiver appointed he needed only to prove a single one of the allegations he made, to have accomplished his purpose through the State courts. The books of Allen, Stephens & Co., they claim, have been kept in perfect order, and have been balanced every six months, Mr. Allen being duly advised of the results, and generally acknowledging the same by letter. They aver that they have never speculated either with the firm's money or their own, or for individual account, and also deny ever buying a mine, or part of a mine, of any sort, for themselves or anybody else. A deed of the property called the Morro mine passed through their hands as security, in the regular course of business, Allen himself having full knowledge of the transaction, and approving the same.

THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization, which usually meets on Saturday, met yesterday afternoon; John Kelly presided. The Committee on Rapid Transit, appointed at a previous meeting, made a full report, which will be hereafter presented to the General Committee for its consideration. A Committee on Patronage was also appointed, consisting of Messrs. John Morrissey, John Kelly, George Morton, Gen. McMahon, and Alderman Purroy. The special business of this committee will be to advise ex-Gen. Fitz John Porter as to whom he shall appoint to fill the various offices and places in the Department of Public Works.

The new Commissioner is understood to be very grateful to Tammany Hall for his appointment to a lucrative office, and is perfectly willing to follow the directions of the Committee on Organization in the making of appointments. Being a citizen of New-Jersey, and not having a very extensive acquaintance in this City, he is very well pleased to have the local Democratic organization which has elevated him to so important an office aid him in selecting from among the great crowd of men who are applying for place, and about whom he knows nothing, those who are deemed worthy.

BUTTER AND EGG DEALERS' CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, March 5.—In the Butter and Egg Dealers' Association this morning a considerable amount of miscellaneous business was transacted. The Committee on Grading Butter reported a resolution, which was adopted, recommending that the various classes of butter be graded as extras, firsts, seconds, and thirds, and that the publishers of Prices Current be influenced, whenever possible, to use this classification. Mr. De Lavergne, of New-York, delivered an address on handling and packing eggs, which was listened to with marked attention. He was followed by Mr. Albro and Mrs. L. J. Cadwell, both extensive egg-packers, of this city.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF A WRITER—INSANITY RESULTING FROM REVIVAL MEETINGS—THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, March 5.—John Timbs, the English writer is dead.

Several cases of insanity have resulted from the revival meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

The Oxford and Cambridge crews which are to contest the approaching inter-University boat race will take up their quarters on the Thames on Monday next. Betting on the race is even.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN NORWICH AND ST. IVES.

LONDON, March 6.—James H. Tillett, Liberal, has been returned to Parliament from Norwich, and Mr. Praed, Conservative, has been returned from St. Ives.

SAILING OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

QUEENSTOWN, March 5.—The Inman steamer City of Montreal, from Liverpool, for New-York, sailed from this port to-day.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL NEGOTIATIONS INTERRUPTED AND RESUMED.

PARIS, March 5.—The negotiations for the organization of a new Cabinet were broken off last night in consequence of differences between MM. Buffet and Dufaure; but they were resumed to-day. No result is yet announced.

INDIA.

A WAR RUMOR—REPORTED ORDERS TO HOLD THE REGIMENTS IN READINESS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

CALCUTTA, March 5, via LONDON—9 P. M.—The *Englishman* (newspaper) says it is rumored that orders have been received by the Indian Government from England to hold all the regiments in India in immediate readiness for active service. The *Englishman* supposes that such orders point to the possibility of war on a large scale, not in India, but in Europe.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

DISMISSAL OF THE PAPAL NUNCIO AT MUNICH DEMANDED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 5.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is reported that the German Government has demanded the dismissal of the Papal Nuncio at Munich and the cessation of relations between the Vatican and Bavaria.

THE BILL WITHDRAWING ENDOWMENTS FROM CATHOLIC CLERGY—A TEST OATH TO BE REQUIRED FROM CATHOLIC OFFICIALS.

LONDON, March 6—6 A. M.—The *Post's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the adoption by the Prussian Parliament of the new ecclesiastical bill withdrawing state endowments from the Catholic clergy is considered secured.

All parties except the Ultramontanes and extreme Conservatives have agreed to support it.

There is reason to believe that the Government is preparing another measure requiring a test oath from Catholics in the civil service, who number several thousands, and dismissing from the employ of the Government those who fail to give satisfactory assurances of loyalty.

GERMANY.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN POTATOES.

BERLIN, March 5.—A decree has been issued prohibiting the importation of American potatoes.

Count Henry Von Arnim has arrived at Geneva.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE SOCIAL EVIL.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON'S LECTURE AT STEINWAY HALL—THE DISPARITY BETWEEN A MAN'S AND A WOMAN'S PUNISHMENT FOR GUILT—SOME WHOLESOME WORDS—A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

"A Woman's Opinion of It" was the subject of a lecture, embracing the general social relation of the sexes, delivered last evening at Steinway Hall by Miss Anna E. Dickinson. The special subject of the lecture itself, and its supposed relation to the great Brooklyn scandal, undoubtedly had the effect of imparting to it an additional feature of interest, and the large auditorium and galleries were well filled. Theodore Tilton, accompanied by two of his counsel, Gen. Pryor and Mr. Morris, were present in the body of the hall, and attracted a good deal of attention.

Miss Dickinson prefaced her address by a general reference to the great political questions now agitating the nation and which needed settlement—the third term, the Louisiana difficulties, and the Arkansas trouble, and while acknowledging their vast importance, she yet claimed for the subjects embraced in her theme a far greater degree of attention and earnest thought, because of the infinitely vaster and greater issues involved. The neglect of discussion on the subject was strangely at variance with the general understanding respecting the evils it entailed, and men and women who were bold and honest enough to expose the mockery which surrounded it were pointed at as objects to be avoided, and true, noble women were deterred from a great and holy work by the taunt of unsexing and disgracing themselves. People who would willingly discuss drunkenness, and vice, and poverty, elevated their noses in high disdain at the mention of the degraded of the weaker sex, and their cowardice was not unfrequently mistaken for delicacy, and their selfishness for refinement of feelings. People's ears were often the nicest part about them, and they who would refuse to listen to the story of woman's wrong and shame daily read the newspaper accounts of adulteries, seductions, and rapes, set forth not for the benefit of humanity or the advancement of the race, but as a caterer would put a dainty dish before a sated appetite to tempt it.

These things were known and were treated with a sickly sentimentality by the editorial pen, and through the advertising columns of a newspaper one found such facts concerning vice and degradation, of disease, physical, mental, and moral, as would make one shrink away in horror from the abyss revealed in human nature. In the theatre, which was the mirror that reflected the passing character of human society, these stories were represented with dramatic power, and even in the pulpit they were preached with no suggestion at a remedy and no invitation to discussion. The common society phrase, that young men should be permitted to sow their wild oats, was strongly suggestive; every one knew its import, and while it accorded unlimited license to the young men to follow the dictates of their baser passions, the least false step on the part of a young, innocent girl led to eternal shame and ignominy, where no kind hand will be extended to uplift her and no sympathetic word of hope shall greet her ear.

A case growing out of a domestic calamity, and rising by the prominence of the principals engaged in it to a national calamity, was now discussed the land over, and the sentiment which now found expression in civilized communities could be well summed up in the statement that society held a man's mortal crime to be a venial fault, and a woman's venial fault to be a mortal crime. Addressing herself with special force to this branch of her subject, she indignantly commented on the accepted notions of modern society, that woman being the keystone of the home, her fall included the destruction of her husband, her children, and her home itself, whereas the man never goes down, his home remains intact, and society says his act touched nobody but himself. This sentiment was spreading miasma and moral death among the uprising generation, and eight-tenths of the sorrow, misery, suffering, sin, and shame in communities arose from the establishment of the moral code, at the bar of which a man is to be tried and acquitted, and a woman is to be tried and condemned, [applause,] and was the direct outgrowth on the part of men for a liberty that should be boundless as license itself. The criminality of this idea had its basis in the education of our youth. Boys were taught to take pleasure wherever they could find it, and the result was a moral looseness and an indifference to the principles of moral honor which, if exercised in the relations of man with man, would lead to social and general ostracism. Yet such men, according to the moral code of the world, are never punished for their crimes; they are free to ride over the world; they become husbands of good wives, the fathers of children, honored citizens, respectable members of the community, and pillars of the church. [Laughter.] With voice and gesture uplifted in dramatic unity, and with an expression of the deepest earnestness, she told the story of a young, confiding, innocent girl, who fell a victim to the wiles of the man she loved too well. She portrayed the agony the poor girl endured during the period of secret sorrow, when she prayed for night to bring in the security of concealment, only at night to pray for the return of dawn. Time brought to others the knowledge of her shame, and the grief, the contempt, and the unrelenting hatred of friends, until in time, at their solicitation, she plunged into the sea the cause of their sorrow and hers. Discovery and conviction followed, and when she expiated her crime on the gallows, her murderer, before the eyes of God, went his way undisturbed by the reproach of conscience or the condemnation of men.

The destruction of woman was too often the outgrowth of love and the refining feelings of our nature, and the code of morality that would consign her to a life of shame on the flimsy pretext of its necessity for the preservation intact of the morality of society, was a blasphemy against God. Miss Dickinson's manner of treating her subject was impassioned and eloquent, and was greeted with frequent demonstrations of enthusiastic applause.

A DISCARDED WIFE

Is the heroine of the fascinating story "Thrown on the World," just commenced in the *New-York Weekly*. It is a most pleasing story.—*Monthly Reader.*

WE have had continuous business relations with George P. Rowell & Co. for between three and four years, and have found them honest and prompt in every instance. Persons contemplating a wide-spread venture in advertising would do well to communicate with G. P. R. & Co., No. 41 Park Row, New-York. They have unusual facilities for the transaction of such business.—*Observer, Fayetteville, Tenn.*

"IT'S REAL FUN!"

A lady said so, after having some teeth drawn at Dr. Colton s in the Cooper Institute.—*Mail.*

IF IT WAS possible to go through life without once taking a cold many of the minor, and not a few of the more serious ills of life would be avoided. But since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well to remember that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is a sure curative for coughs and colds, asthma and bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

LETTER FROM DANIEL HUNTINGTON, THE ARTIST, No. 49 East 20th st., on the HEALTH LIFT: "I have tried the HEALTH LIFT (as administered by Dr. HOLBROOK) for over a year, and with great benefit. It rests you when weary, quiets and refreshes the overworked brain, remedies wakefulness, aids digestion, and tends to give elasticity of spirits. I work with more pleasure, and gain steadily in vigor. I can commend it heartily to those who are suffering from nervous prostration, wakefulness, and depression. Yours truly,

DANIEL HUNTINGTON.

Elegant rooms for ladies, gentlemen, and children, No. 180 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts. Visitors always welcome.

References, by permission: Cyrus W. Field, Prof. S. S. Packard, (Packard's Business College,) Rev. Father Hecker, Rev. Dr. Haight, (of Trinity Church,) Rev. Father Preston, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, &c. &c.—*Advertisement.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,
A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.
For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

A Walking Advertisement.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, S. C.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I am a walking advertisement for your Golden Medical Discovery, Purgative Pellets, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They have cured me of Catarrh of nine years' standing, which was so bad that it disfigured my nose, and, while curing it, your medicines also cured me of Asthma in its worst and most aggravated form. Before using your medicines I had become reduced in flesh from 155 to 115 pounds, and I now weigh 162 pounds, and am in better health than I have enjoyed for twenty years. Yours truly,

J. L. LUMSDEN.

The above is but a fair sample of hundreds of letters which are received by Dr. Pierce, and in the face of such evidence who can longer doubt that the Doctor's medicines cure the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh.

THE GREAT FAVORITE WITH THE LADIES.

William Forsyth Bynum & Son, druggists, of Live Oak, Fla., write Sep. 16, 1874, as follows: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets sell very largely, and give complete satisfaction, as numbers of our customers and friends testify with pleasure. Your Favorite Prescription is indeed the great favorite with the ladies, and numbers can say with joy that it has saved them from eking out a miserable life or meeting with premature death, and restored them to health and happiness."

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Perscription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing back-ache, dragging down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and its strengtheing effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on diseases peculiar to Women will be sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Address as above.

There is an hour when angels keep
Familiar watch o'er men;
'Tis then I use my SOZODONT,
Oh, happy hour when
My teeth grow white, my breath grows sweet,
My mouth grows pure again.

The fellow who has appropriated and appended to his circular the names of 600 of my customers, knows no more about the business than a boy. It would do him more honor to build a church organ that will play the "Rogue's March." Address BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH CO., No. 571 Broadway.

Postal Package Scale.
Adopted by the United States Government.
Great Saving in transmission of packages.
Useful to all. Manufactured by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.
Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' new store, No. 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

A Plaster of Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor will quickly cure the worst kind of boil or ulcer. 25 cts.

The Question Settled.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the remedy for coughs and colds.

Lundberg's Perfumes
are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,
A valuable toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

POPPENHUSEN — SCHWIETERING.—In Brooklyn, March 4, 1875, at the Reformed Church on the Heights, by Rev. Dr. David Inglis, assisted by Rev. E. S. Fairchild, ALFRED L. POPPENHUSEN, of College Point, to ANNA HERMINE, daughter of H. H. Schwietering.

DIED.

ANNER.—At Harlem, Thursday, March 4, 1875, PETER A. ANNER, aged 56.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 135 East 128th st., on Sunday, March 7, 1875, at 1 P. M.

BALDWIN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Friday morning, March 5, GERARD VAN CORTLANDT, youngest child of Dr. Henry R. and Elizabeth R. Baldwin.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 103 George st., on Saturday the 6th inst. at 4 P. M.

BLEYTHING.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, EDMUND LANGSTROTH BLEYTHING, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

Service will be read at his late residence, No. 135 East 78th st., at 2 P. M., on Friday. Interment at 2 P. M. Saturday, at Whippany, N. J.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Friday afternoon, March 5, ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF, Sr., in the 89th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, John N. Brinckerhoff, at Jamaica, on Monday, 8th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

CODMAN.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 5, 1875, of disease of the heart, MRS. MARTHA A., widow of the late William Codman, of this City, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 140 West 13th st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

COLE.—On Friday, March 5, PHILIP A. COLE, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 340 West 29th st.

COBB.—Thursday evening, March 4, JOSEPH D. D. COBB, aged 13 years, son of W. B. and Alice J. Cobb.

Funeral from their residence, No. 182 High st., Brooklyn, Sunday, March 7, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives respectfully invited to attend.

COLLINS.—At New-Haven, Thursday, March 4, CHARLES H. COLLINS, son of the late David C. Collins.

Funeral at New-Haven, Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAME.—On Tuesday, March 2, ALBERT A. DAME, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 119 Broome st., on Sunday, March 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FORD.—Mrs. ANN K., aged 77 years, widow of the late Col. Nathaniel Ford, of Dorchester, Mass.

Funeral on Sunday, 7th inst., in Boston.

GEDNEY.—On Thursday, March 4, 1875, ELIZABETH A., widow of the late Bartholomew Gedney, aged 67 years, 8 months, 13 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Jerome H., No. 157 Bloomfield st., Hoboken, at 9:30 A. M., Saturday, the 6th inst. The remains will be taken, by the 12 M. train, to Mamaroneck, where services will be held in the M. E. Church, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HOSKIN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 3, of inflammatory rheumatism, ROBERT HOSKIN, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 33 West 24th st., on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ London papers please copy.

JOHNSTON.—On March 3, at 9 P. M., MARY, daughter of Thomas D. and Sarah Johnston, aged 2 years, 3 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends, also the members of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, March 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 258 Bloomfield st., Hoboken, N. J.

MILLER.—At Brookhaven, Long Island, on Friday, March 5, KITTIE, daughter of Nathaniel and Ellen Miller, in her 18th year.

Funeral, Sunday, March 7, at 10 A. M.

SEAMAN.—Peacefully, at his residence, No. 42 Troy av., Brooklyn, SAMUEL SEAMAN, on the 5th of March, 1875.

For announcement of funeral see evening papers.

TIBBITS.—In Troy, N. Y., March 4, 1875, at the residence of his father, George M. Tibbits, GEORGE TIBBITS, in the 50th year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REMOVE TARTAR FROM THE TEETH—Use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST WHAT IS THE best punisher of worms, and the easiest taken, and he will reply, BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges. Every one engaged in selling drugs knows this fact. For children, and even adults, who are sometimes troubled with worms, these comfits are just the thing.

IF ANY ONE SHOULD UNFORTUNATELY suffer from a bruise, the most certain relief from the pain and the speediest remedy for the removal of evil results is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It sets the blood in active circulation, the coagulation is broken up, and discoloration removed.

THE MODEL SUNDAY PAPER.
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TRIPLE SHEET.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
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IN NEW-YORK,
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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS of the Green-wood Cemetery to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees, will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY,
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The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 6, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 10 A. M.; On WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M.; On THURSDAY at 11:30, and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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NEW-YORK, Friday, March 5, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	6	Oil-cake, pkgs	680
Cotton, bales	643	Pork, pkgs	423
Dried Fruit, pkgs	156	Beef, pkgs	38
Eggs, bbls	364	Cut Meats, pkgs	640
Flour, bbls	3,500	Lard, pkgs	427
Wheat, bushels	22,800	Stearine, pkgs	65
Corn, bushels	55,300	Butter, pkgs	1,089
Oats, bushels	27,800	Cheese, pkgs	176
Malt, bushels	6,775	Tallow, pkgs	21
Grass-seed, bags	111	Sugar, bbls	513
Beans, bbls	112	Starch, bxs	200
Peas, bushels	2,800	Tea, half-chests	2
Hops, bales	67	Tobacco, hhds	42
Hides, No.	133	Tobacco, bxs., &c	174
Hides, bales	614	Whisky, bbls	935
Leather, sides	9,900	Wool, bales	164
Resin, bbls	1,316	Tow, bales	50

COFFEE—Rio steady within the previous range of 16c.@18¼c., gold, for ordinary to prime invoices, with a fair demand noted. Sales to-day, 1,478 bags by the Ontario at 17c. for fair; 2,019 bags by the Sullivan at 17¼c. for fully fair; 3,045 bags by Lidador, in lots, to the trade, at current rates; and at Baltimore, 1,000 bags by the Ithuriel at 17½c., gold. Other kinds dull and irregular within yesterday's nominal range.

COTTON—The dealings for early delivery have been quite limited, and the market has been quoted weaker, the official quotations having been reduced ⅛ cent ₱ ℔., closing dull. Liverpool advices were not satisfactory to shippers. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 634 bales, (of which 276 bales were on last evening,) including 150 bales to shippers, 268 bales to spinners, and 216 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been moderately active, opening at a decline of ⅛c. ₱ ℔., under the Liverpool report of tameness, and the estimates as to receipts for the day, and the coming week (the aggregate of the latter having been placed at about equal to that of the week just closing.) The later dealings indicated a more confident bidding, and prices rallied about 1-16c. ₱ ℔., closing steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,300 bales, (of which 3,700 bales were on last evening and 20,600 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales more, at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; April at 16 19-32c.; May at 16 15-16c.; June at 17 9-32c.; July at 17½c.; August at 17 21-32c.; September at 16 29-32c.; October at 16½c.; November at 16⅜c., and December at 16⅜c. ₱ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 643 bales, all by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 10,506 bales, against 11,084 bales same day last week; and for the week 76,510 bales, against 78,232 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,979,056 bales, against 3,150,404 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 48,106 bales; to the Continent, 88,007 bales. Stock in New-York, 181,657 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 748,178 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been quoted stronger in price on lighter offerings, and a very good demand, chiefly for shipment. Trade and Family Extras have been quoted steady, on, however, a restricted business. The sales since our last have been 15,150 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$4 85, including 700 bbls. at the latter rate; inferior to very good extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 25; poor to very good Round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 80; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 5,100 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been less sought after at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour continues in fair demand within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, —— bbls., chiefly at $4 80@$5 10 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been more inquired for, within the range of $3 40@$4 30 for very poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 85@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,050 bbls. including 300 bbls. Brandywine. Corn-meal, in sacks, continues quiet at from $1 50@$1 85 ₱ 100 ℔....Oatmeal has been in slack demand within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been selling in lots within the range of $2 50@$3 ₱ 100 ℔.

FERTILIZERS—There has been a fair inquiry noted for stock, at, in the main, steady rates.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel lower, on more liberal offerings and less demand, particularly on export account, closing weak, influenced, in part, by the firmer range of ocean freights. Winter Wheat has attracted less attention, yet has been quoted steady. Amber has been in most favor with buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 81,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 19 for poor to strictly prime No. 1 Spring, car-lots; $1 13@$1 16 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, closing with $1 14 asked for prime, in store, and $1 13 reported as the best bid; $1 11½@$1 14 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 11½@$1 12½ for good to very choice, in store; $1 11@$1 14 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, closing at $1 11 for prime, in store; $1 06@$1 10 for No. 3 Spring; $1 26@$1 27 for very good to strictly prime Amber Western; $1 27 for Amber Pennsylvania; $1 26½ for Amber State; and within the previous range (nominally) for Red and White Western....Corn has been less active, opening more firmly, but closing on 'Change easier, influenced partly by the rise in ocean freights, which operated against the export movement.... Sales have been reported since our last of 56,000 bushels, at 84½c.@85½c. for fair to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 85c. for prime, afloat; 85c.@85½c. for new Yellow Western; 85c.@85½c. for new White Western, and 86c. for new White Southern. Subsequently 16,000 bushels prime new Mixed Western, afloat, sold at 85½c. for export, showing more firmness. Old Corn wholly neglected....Rye in rather more demand, with sales reported of 3,100 bushels State, from cars, at 92c.@93c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been in fair request at about steady rates. Sales have been made of 2,500 bushels prime Canada West at $1 30; 8,600 bushels Jefferson County at $1 10, and 30,000 bushels fair California, reported at $1 29, free on board, on cars to Chicago....Malt dull at old figures.... Of Canada Peas, 7,800 bushels, in bond, sold, to arrive, at $1 10 ₱ bushel; market stronger....Oats have been more active and quoted a shade higher, with sales reported, since our last, of 63,500 bushels at 67c.@69c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 69c. for prime Chicago; 68c.@70c. for White Western, mostly at 68½c.@69c. for car stock, the inside price for Iowa; 68½c.@69½c. for White State; and 67c.@68½c. for Mixed do....Hay, Straw, and Feed in moderate request at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in fair demand, mostly on jobbing account, at steady prices; sales, 215 hhds., 10 tcs., and 20 bbls. old crop Ponce, and 340 hhds., 30 tcs., and 10 bbls. old crop Mayaguez, on private terms; the former now selling in lots at 52c., at which 180 hhds. have been placed. Nothing further reported in the way of dealings in new crop. A cargo of 551 hhds. and 61 tcs. new crop Cardenas, just arrived, was imported by refiners. New-Orleans quiet, but steady; 80 bbls. sold in lots at 55c.@60c.; finer qualities very scarce. Market otherwise essentially as last quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand, on the advanced basis of $2 05@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained; sales, 4,200 bbls. Strained, at $2 05@$2 10, chiefly $2 10; and 400 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1, at $2 25@$3 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar dull at former figures.... City Pitch in some request at $2 25, delivered....Spirits Turpentine held more firmly, but quiet, at 35½c.@36c. for merchantable; 37 bbls. sold at 36c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Very light dealings have been reported in Whale, Sperm, Olive, Paraffine, Red, and Cotton-seed Oils, at unchanged quotations. Linseed and Lard Oils have been quoted less firm, on a restricted trade. Menhaden, Tallow, and Neatsfoot Oils held with confidence but quiet. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@72½c.; Unbleached Whale, 72½c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@77½c.; Crude Sperm, $1 80@$1 82½; Unbleached Sperm, $2; Bleached do., $2 02½@$2 05; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 15 for good to choice, and 85c.@$1 for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil from 74c.@75c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@48c.; Yellow do., 53½c.@57c.; White do., 60c.@63c.; Paraffine, 20c.@26c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 75c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 20; Cocoanut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet, but steady, at 7¾c....Refined here quoted at 15⅛c.@15½c. for early delivery, but dull....At Philadelphia, 10,000 bbls., March deliveries, sold at 14¾c.@14⅞c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 20½c.@22c....City Naphtha at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive for early delivery, and quoted easier in price, with sales reported of only small lots of new Western Mess at $19 12½@$19 25; 100 bbls. Prime Mess at $18; 100 bbls. Extra Prime at $15. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 750 bbls., May options, sold at $19 25@$19 30, with March quoted at $19 15, and April at $19 20....Dressed Hogs in fair request, with City quoted at 9¼c.@9⅜c., and Western at 8¾c.; offerings light....Cut-meats in rather more demand, with sales reported of 500 Pickled Shoulders at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; 600 Pickled Hams within the range of 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; 1,200 Smoked Hams at 12½c.@13c.; 10,000 ℔. Rib Bellies, in bulk, on private terms, quoted at 9¾c.@10¼c.; 100 bxs. do. at 10c.@10¼c.; 165 tcs Western Pickled Hams, part very choice, 14 ℔. average, at 11⅛c., with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 7⅝c., and Dry-salted Hams at 10½c.@11c. And for Western delivery, 10,000 ℔. Dry-salted Short-cut Hams at 10c.... Bacon less sought after, the high prices asked checking export purchases. Sales, 50 bxs. Short Clear at 11c.; 200 bxs. Cumberland at 9⅝c., with small lots of City Long Clear at 10⅝c.; Western Long Clear quoted at 10⅜c. And for Chicago delivery, Short Clear quoted at 10c.@10¼c....Lard has been moderately active, opening at 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔. lower, under less favorable Western advices, but closing more steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 920 tcs. Western Steam, fair to choice, at 13½c.@13⅞c., including 500 tcs. strictly prime, for export, at 13 11-16c.; 160 tcs. City at 13½c., closing at 13½c.@13⅝c., with Refined, for the Continent, quoted at 13⅞c.@14c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs., March options, at 13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 3,500 tcs., April, at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., closing at 13¾c.; 3,250 tcs., May, at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., closing at 13⅞c., and 1,000 tcs., June, at 14c., closing at 14c.@14 1-16c. And for Chicago delivery, 2,000 tcs. at $13 07½@$13 15....Beef quiet but steady, quoted as in our last....Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. good sold at $19; market unchanged....Butter and Cheese quoted essentially unchanged as to price; fine grades of Butter scarce and wanted; Cheese more sought after....Eggs range from 45c.@50c. for good to very fancy, fresh marks, on a restricted trade, closing heavily in favor of buyers.

SEED—Clover has been in more request and held with more firmness. Sales, since our last, 229 bags State at 10¾c., with prime to strictly choice now quoted at 11c.@11¼c., and Western at 10¾c.@11c.; also, 450 bags prime Canada at 10⅞c. ₱ ℔. Market otherwise dull at former figures. Rough Flax quoted at $2 20@$2 30; Timothy at $2 80@$2 90, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 20, gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been fairly active at the improvement quoted in our last. The demand has been almost wholly from refiners. The market, however, closed tamely at the quotations. Sales have been reported to-day of 1,724 hhds., 3,751 bxs., and 1,400 bags, including 480 hhds. old crop Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; 1,400 bags Centrifugal at 8⅞c.; 2,250 bxs. new do. at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 1,401 bxs. Clayed at 8⅜c.; 174 hhds. Refining Muscovado on private terms; 300 hhds. Molasses Sugar and fair refinery Muscovado (rumored) at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 100 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7 9-16c.; 100 hhds. Melado at 6⅛c., and (rumored) 700 hhds. good fair to prime refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅛c. And, last evening, 957 hhds. refining Muscovado, chiefly at 7⅞c.@8c.; 3,560 bags Pernambuco (about No. 10) at 7⅝c.; 550 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅞c., the price at which 2,500 bags mentioned in our last were placed, and 100 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c. ₱ ℔....We quote fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand and firm in price, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c., Powdered at 10⅝c., Granulated at 10½c.@10⅝c., A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Firm at 8⅛c. for prime; sales equal to 85,000 ℔....Of Stearine, 10,000 ℔. City, in hhds., sold at 14c.; and 50 tcs. Western on private terms, held at 14c. for prime.

TEAS—Sold to the extent of 1,100 half-firkin chests Green on private terms. Market dull and unsettled.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately sought after, partly for export, within the previous range as to values. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 100 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@22c.; 500 cases, 1873, Connecticut Seed Leaf at 7½c.@55c.; 100 cases, 1872, do. at 7½c.@28c.; 66 cases, 1872, Pennsylvania, and 100 cases, 1873, Ohio on private terms; 71 cases, 1871, Ohio at 10c.; 100 cases Sundry Growths at 7½c.@55c.; 300 bales Havana, in lots, at 87½c.@$1 25 ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at $1 11 ₱ gallon; market firm.

WOOL—Rather more activity has been noted in this line. Manufacturers have been working generally and regularly, and have been in more need of stock. The demand, however, has not been urgent, and has been quite promptly met, in most instances, by holders on the basis of about late figures for really desirable qualities of Domestic Fleece and Pulled. Medium Fleece most sought after. California product weak in price. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 84,500 ℔. domestic Fleece, in lots, within the range of 40c.@56c., chiefly at 47c.@55c.; 36,000 ℔. unwashed stock at 35c.@45c., mostly at 35c.@48c.; 431 bales and 39,000 ℔. domestic Pulled at 36c.@50c.; 78,500 ℔. Scoured stock at 60c.@80c.; 140 pks. and 59,000 ℔. Combing and Delaines at 57c.@67½c.; 216,000 ℔. Texas at 20c.@32c.; 145 bales and 82,500 ℔. California Spring at 25c.@35½c.; 87 bales and 153,500 ℔. California Fall at 18c.@25c.; 4,000 ℔. Black at 44c.; 5,000 ℔. Black Pulled, on private terms; 5 bales Oregon at 43½c.; 20,000 ℔. California Pulled, on private terms; 100 bales choice Buenos Ayres Mestiza at 32c.; 40 bales and 3,500 ℔. Cape at 35½c.@37c., the latter for very choice; and 56 bales and 11,000 ℔. Australian, part at 51c.@52½c. ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Trade has been slow to-day. Grain room on berth scarce and wanted; quoted higher. Cotton and Flour offerings light at about previous figures. Other general cargo movements dull. The chartering business has been inactive. Tonnage for Petroleum most sought after. Rates quoted essentially unchanged. ....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7d. ₱ bushel, showing an advance of 1d.; 1,000 Oars at 8d. ₱ foot, running measurement; and by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d.; 8,000 bushels do. at 7¼d.@7¾d. ₱ bushel, which latter were the closing figures; 650 bxs. Bacon at 30s.@32s. 6d., mostly at 32s.6d. ₱ ton; 300 pks. Seed on private terms, and 300 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl. And by steam from Savannah, (via New-York,) 900 bales Cotton, reported at 7-16d. ₱ ℔....For London, by sail, 12,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8½d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 1,500 Oars at 7-16d. ₱ foot, running measurement....For Glasgow, by steam, 175 bxs. Bacon, part at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British ship, 853 tons, with Pine Timber, from Doboy, reported at 105s....For Cork and orders, Grain tonnage was quoted here nominally at 6s. 3d.@6s. 9d. ₱ quarter, without business....For Havre or Dunkirk, a Norwegian bark, 632 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 200 tons Provisions, reported at 40s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, by steam, 8,000 bushels Rye, in bags, at 10d. ₱ bushel....For Potterdam, by steam, 300 hhds. Tallow on private terms, quoted at about 35s. ₱ ton....For the Baltic, direct, a British steam-ship, with a full cargo of Cotton from Savannah, reported at ½d. ₱ ℔., chartered some days since....For Cette or Marseilles, an American brig, 488 tons hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum and Naphtha, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Havana, an American brig, 310 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms; and back, from the north side of Cuba, with Sugar, for a port north of Hatteras, at $5 50....For Cienfuegos, and back to New-York, an American schooner, reported at 40c. for Sugar....For a port north of Hatteras, an American brig, 365 tons, with Sugar, from the north side of Cuba, at $5 50....For South America, Lumber tonnage from Savannah was quoted at $17@$18, gold, without activity....For a Sound port, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $7....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 5, 1875.

On very light arrivals on this forenoon trade in Live Stock was brisk. Beeves sold at 9c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights 6 to 7½ cwt., on 55 ℔. to 57 ℔. net; Milch Cows sold at $45@$90 ₱ head Calves included; Veal sold at 10c. ₱ ℔.; Grass Calves not quoted. Sheep sold at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔. Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened at 9c.@9⅜c. ₱ ℔., with choice quality Pigs at 9½c. ₱ ℔. Western Dressed at 8⅝c. ₱ ℔., with two car-loads of poor quality sold at 8⅜c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—W. Thompson sent direct to slaughter 43 Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt transferred 99 Illinois Steers to Harsimus Cove. S. Moses sold 48 Illinois Steers on private terms.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards.—W. Elliott sold 186 State Sheep, weight 17,040 ℔., at 7⅛c. ₱ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 155 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 16,340 ℔., at 7⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 318 State Sheep, weight 30,700 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 90 Illinois Sheep, weight 9,090 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 226 Illinois Sheep, weight 18,720 ℔., at $7 06¼ ₱ cwt.; 155 Illinois Sheep, weight 18,390 ℔., at 7⅛c. ₱ ℔. J. Kirby sold 8 Veals, weight 1,140 ℔., at 10c. ₱ ℔.; 107 State Sheep, weight 9,200 ℔., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; held on sale, 4 cars of Sheep. P. McCabe sold 60 Cows at $45@$90 ₱ head, including 12 Cows at $50 ₱ head and 6 Cows at $70 ₱ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Yards.—Judd & Buckingham sold 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,210 ℔., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 197 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,060 ℔., at 7⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 164 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,090 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 338 Ohio Sheep, weight 35,350 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 195 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,300 ℔., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; held on sale 3 cars of Sheep.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Sixtieth Street Yards—180 Beeves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—2,193 Sheep, 10 Veals, 16 Cows.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—869 Hogs, 1,598 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,105 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,861 head, or 464 cars, against 476 cars for the same time last week, and 348 cars for the same time last year; no market to-day; fresh arrivals were through consignments; the yards were bare of stock. Cows—Receipts this week 15 cars Dairy Cows; demand active; all offerings readily disposed of here at $28@$40; choice, $50 ₱ head. Calves—Not sufficient sold for quotation. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,800 head, against 16,800 head for the same time last week, and 15,200 head for the same time last year; the market was slow, owners holding for an advance on yesterday's quotations; sales, 2 cars Western Sheep, averaging 98 ℔., at $6 87½, leaving 6 cars in the yards remaining unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,300 head, against 13,200 head for the same time last year; market slow; 5 cars only for sale; balance through consignments; sales, 200 head, leaving 3 cars unsold, 2 of Heavy Hogs and 1 of Yorkers; Yorkers, $7@$7 50; heavy Hogs, $7 60@$8.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Cattle strong; moderately active; receipts—2,500 head; sales, common to extra Steers, $4 75@$6 75; choice Steers, $5 60@$6; fair Steers, $4 50@$5; Butchers' and Feeders', $3 25@$4 75; shipments—2,500 head. Live Hogs active, except medium, which are easier; receipts—14,000 head; range of sales, $6@$8, chiefly at $6 60; shipments—7,500 head. Sheep firm and in good demand; receipts—1,200 head; sales ranged from $4@$6 75. At the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat weak and lower; 86c., March; 87¼c.@87⅜c., April. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork firm and steady. Lard firm; steady.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—Receipts of Cattle, 261 car loads, against 302 cars for the same time last week; demand fair, but the prices are above the views of buyers; what few sales were made were at ¼c.@½c. ₱ ℔. advance. Sheep—Receipts, 51 cars, against 76 cars for the same time last week; the market opened active, but is now dull; common to fair, 5c.@6c. ₱ ℔.; fair to good, 6c.@7c.; good to extra, 7c.@7½c.; extra choice, 8c. Milch Cows—Receipts light and prices steady, at from $40@$65 for common to good, and $75@$80 for extra, nominally.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Bark held at $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Clover-seed quiet at 8¾c.@10½c. for Pennsylvania and Western; Timothy and Flaxseed unchanged. Petroleum nominally 14¾c.@15c. for Refined, and 11¾c. for Crude. Flour in good demand at full prices; sales of Minnesota Family at $5@$5 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$5 75; High grades, $6 25@$7 50. Rye Flour and Corn-meal unchanged. Wheat in steady demand at $1 20@$1 23 for Red; $1 25@$1 28 for Amber, and $1 32 for White. Rye dull. Corn fairly active at 80½c.@81c. for Yellow, and 81c. for Mixed Western. Oats steady; sales of White at 67c.@69c.; Mixed, 66c. Provisions quiet; sales of Mess Pork at $19 50; Beef Hams, $18@$23; Smoked Hams, 13c.@13½c.; Pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11c.; Smoked Shoulders, 11¼c.@12¼c. Lard, 12½c.@14¼c. Whisky firm at $1 12 for Western, iron-bound. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; do. Firsts, 33c.@34c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 24c.@27c.; do. Rolls, Firsts, 25c.@27c. Cheese—New-York Fancy, 16½c.@17c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 35c.@36c.; Western, 34c.@35c.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, declining; No. 2 Spring 86⅛c.@86¼c., spot; 87⅜c.@87½c., April; 91⅝c., May; No. 3 Spring 83c.@83¼c.; rejected, 78c.@78⅛c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed 64c.@64⅛c., spot; 65c. bid April; 71¼c. May; rejected 63c.; Ear 65c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2 52½c.@52⅝c., spot; 52⅞c. bid April; rejected 50½c. Rye quiet and weak. Barley—Demand light, holders firm; No. 2 Spring $1 07, spot; $1 03@$1 04 April. Dressed Hogs steady. Pork lower and in fair demand at $18 spot; $18 20 April; $18 50 May. Lard quiet and weak at $13 05@$13 10, spot; $13 42½@$13 45 April. Bulk-meats steady. Whisky steady at $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 53,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Flour in good demand for low and medium grades; others dull. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06¼@$1 06½, cash; $1 09@$1 09¼, April; $1 11, May; No. 2 Spring, 87c. Corn firmer at 64½c.@65½c., cash; 66½c.@66¾c., April. Oats firmer at 56½c.@57c. Barley firmer; more doing; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 22½. Rye dull at $1. Whisky nominally held at $1 10. Pork quiet and in good demand at $18 75. Bulk Meats firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon active and firm; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c. Lard quiet at 13¼c. Live Hogs active and strong for best grades; sales of Yorkers at $5 50@$6 25; fair to choice, $6 50@$7 50; Extra, $7 75. Cattle firm and in good demand; sales of Light Native Steers and Heifers at $5@$5 15; fair Native Butchers' Steers, $4 50@$4 95; good do., $5 50; Native Cows, $3 75.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn nominally 66c.@68c. Rye unchanged. Pork, $19 50@$20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard firm; prime Steam, 14c.@14¼c.; Tierce, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15⅛c. Whisky firm at $1 10. Bagging quiet but firm at 12½c.@13c.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Flour firm; unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 20; Mixed Western Amber, $1 19; No. 1 Western Red, $1 18@$1 19; No. 2 do., $1 17@$1 18; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 04; Pennsylvania Red, $1 18@$1 20; Southern unchanged. Corn strong; Southern White, 80c.@82c.; Southern Yellow, 80c.@81c.; Western Mixed, 82c. Oats firm; Southern, 68c.@70c.; Western White, 68c.; Western Mixed, 66c. Rye quiet and steady at $1@$1 02. Hay quiet and steady; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18@$21. Provisions—Good order trade; quotations unchanged. Pork, $19@$19 50. Butter steady; unchanged. Petroleum nominally 7⅝c.@7¾c. Coffee steady; ordinary to prime Rio, cargoes, 16½c.@18½c. Whisky quiet; small sales at $1 12@$1 13.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Flour steady; Wheat quiet but firm; Red, $1 07@$1 10. Corn quiet; unchanged. Oats steady at 59c.@62c. Rye steady at $1 12. Barley quiet; Canada $1 40. Butter dull. Clover-seed firmer and higher; sales at 11¼c.@11½c. Pork nominally $18@$18 75. Lard quiet; Steam-rendered, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Kettle, 13¾c.@14c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, $6 95@$7; Clear Rib Sides, $9 85@$9 87½, spot; 10¼c., buyer May; 11c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Whisky firm and active at $1 10, spot and to arrive. Live Hogs quiet but firm; sales of common at $6@$6 75; fair to medium, $7@$7 50; no higher grades offering; receipts, 1,800 head.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Wool—Fine grades easier; medium grades firmer and higher; sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX, and above, 54c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 57½c.; Coarse, 50c.@52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 49c.@51c.; Medium, 56c.; Coarse, 50c.@52c.; Combing Washed, 65c.@67c.; Combing Unwashed, 48c.; Canada Combing, 65c.@67c.; Fine Unwashed, 36c.@37c.; Coarse and Medium Unwashed, 40c.@42½c.; Tub washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado Washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado Unwashed, 22½c.@24c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 30c.@35c.; Texas Coarse, 21c.@25c.

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92c.; No. 2, 87c.; April, 87¾c.@88¾c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, fresh, 52½c. Corn steady and unchanged. Rye easier; No. 1, in store, $1. Barley higher and strong; No. 2 Spring, cash and March, $1 11; No. 3 do., $1. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork strong at $18, cash; Prime Mess, $16 25; Extra Prime, $13@13 25. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats scarce and firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; loose Middles, 9½c.@10¼c.; boxed Meats, ¼c. higher. Lard—Prime Steam held at 13¾c.; buyers at 13⅝c.; Kettle firm at 13¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 37,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Flour, 4,200 bushels.

TOLEDO, March 5.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 08; Amber Michigan, $1 08½, to arrive; May, $1 13½; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 08½; do. Dayton and Michigan, $1 07½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 09. Corn in good demand; High Mixed, 69½c., April, 71c.; May, 73c.; Low Mixed, 69c.; no grade, 68½c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed, $5 20; Mammoth, $6 60. Dressed Hogs, $7 75@$8 75. Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, March 5.—Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; all through freight. Flour dull; small sales at previous quotations. Wheat quiet; sales, 3,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1; 500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 15. Corn scarce and firm; sales, 5 cars new, in store, at 78c.; 6 cars new, on track, to arrive, at 77c. Oats selling in retail lots only. Rye neglected. Barley—Views of sellers apart from those of buyers; quotations nominal. Pork selling at $19 25. Lard, 14c. Dressed Hogs, $8@$9. High-wines inactive and nominal.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 5.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls., at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White Winter, and $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, 1,600 bbls. Red State on private terms; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 17; Extra White Michigan, $1 30@$1 33. Corn steady at 87c. Barley quiet; Prime Canada held at $1 25. Corn-meal lower; Bolted, $34; Unbolted, $33 50 ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; and Middlings, $30 ₱ ton.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—Wheat firm, unchanged. Corn firm, unchanged. Oats firm, unchanged. Petroleum strong; Standard White, in car lots, 12c.; Legal Test, 13c.; small lots 1c. to 2c. higher.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Corn in good demand at 83c.@83½c. Oats nominally 70c.@71c. Lard lower and in fair demand at 14c.@14¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.—Spirits Turpentine strong at 32c. Resin firm at $1 55 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—Everything quiet; unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—Cotton easy; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 549 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,233 bales; coastwise, 1,264 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 38,536 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,764 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,233 bales; to France, 3,529 bales; to the Continent, 3,730 bales; to the Channel, 1,810 bales; coastwise, 3,536 bales; sales, 6,500 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 3,873 bales; gross, 4,279 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, actual count, 265,506 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 26,546 bales; gross, 29,748 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 25,239 bales; to France, 13,544 bales; to the Continent, 19,554 bales; to the Channel, 1,708 bales; coastwise, 7,898 bales; sales, 30,550 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—Cotton dull and lower to sell; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 1,734 bales; gross, 1,764 bales; exports, coastwise, 34 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 76,711 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 11,143 bales; gross, 11,536 bales; exports, to the Continent, 319 bales; coastwise, 3,001 bales; sales, 5,392 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 280 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 1875, 14,896 bales; 1874, 27,733 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,982 bales; shipments, 1,717 bales; sales, 3,303 bales; spinners, 650 bales.

NORFOLK, March 5.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 1,136 bales; exports coastwise, 180 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, actual count, 11,399 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,995 bales; exports coastwise, 3,825 bales; sales, 1,400 bales.

GALVESTON, March 5.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 1,254 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,850 bales; coastwise, 1,192 bales; sales, 618 bales; stock, 65,788 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,293 bales; gross, 7,404 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,798 bales; coastwise, 2,910 bales; sales, 5,489 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 5—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞@93; for the account, 93⅛. There have been small sales of American Securities at unchanged prices.
2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 35c.
4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93⅛@93¼. Erie Railway Shares, 24¼@24½. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 ₱ cent., which is 1-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 30c.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 99¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 86,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were taken for export and 14,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 682,000 bales, including 375,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 43,000 bales, including 20,000 bales American. Actual export, 9,000 bales. The stock afloat is 589,000 bales, including 364,000 bales American. Cotton to arrive, easier. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8d.; also, sales of the same at 7 15-16d., do. do., shipped March and April, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 9,000 quarters, including 6,000 American.
2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8d.; do. do., shipped March and April, 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 9s. 1d.@9s. 4d. per central for Red Winter. Corn, 34s.@34s. 6d. per quarter. Provisions—Lard, 60s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Pork, 72s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for New Mess. Produce—Tallow, 40s. ₱ cwt.
4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d.; do, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.; do., deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.
5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.
LONDON, March 5.—Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon. Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 9d.@58s.; Sperm Oil, £111 ₱ ton.

WILLIAM S. KING.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY'S MOVEMENT TO ATTACH HIS PROPERTY—A CRIMINAL WARRANT FOR IRWIN.

Mr. Edward T. Bartlett, the attorney for the Pacific Mail Company, gave the Chicago *Times*, while in that city, some information concerning the company's intention to levy an attachment upon the property of William S. King in Minnesota. According to the *Times* report, Mr. Bartlett expressed himself as follows:

Mr. Bartlett—Well, you see King and Schumaker, or especially King, as he is the man with whom I have to deal at present, swore before the committee first between the months of January and June, 1872, that he had never received a cent from any officer of the company, nor anybody else, for obtaining the subsidy or assisting in the work as a lobbyist. On the 25th of February King was again examined before the committee with the same results.

R.—Yes, but Irwin swore exactly to the contrary before the same committee.

Mr. B.—I was going to say—the time that had elapsed between the examination of King and Irwin was a period of two years, very nearly. Then you remember when Irwin was examined in January of the present year he refused to answer certain questions which were put to him, and in consequence was lodged in jail for contempt. After remaining there some weeks, he concluded to give in, and then he came out and swore positively that he had paid King $125,000 and Schumaker $300,000 for their services alone, and said they were cheap at that. Of course, in the face of such testimony as that, the company was powerless to act.

R.—What is the position of the company in prosecuting the men?

Mr. B.—The position of the company may be stated in a nutshell. They claim that they stand in the same position as I would were I to have a young man in my employ who had taken $1,000 of my money and had gone to one of your faro banks and played it away. I would have a legal right to prosecute the parties who kept the place for my money had and received. In like manner they claim that, although Stockwell and Irwin were officers of the company, the former President and the latter agent in San Francisco, both stockholders, too, their action in expending the money, $1,500,000 or thereabouts, was entirely unwarranted and unadvised by the balance of the stockholders, and therefore illegal; and they claim that they have a right to prosecute the parties implicated for the money had and received.

R.—Other suits have been commenced by the company for the same offense, have there not?

Mr. B.—Yes; the day before yesterday there were ten commenced in the District of Columbia, and three more are to be commenced in New-York. I will also state here, what has not yet been published anywhere, and that is, there has been a criminal warrant sworn out against Irwin, on charge of embezzlement, and the officers are now after him.

R.—Why was not this done before, while Irwin was in Washington?

Mr. B.—Because he was under a subpœna of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and any action on our part would have been contempt.

R.—But why were you not on the watch for his discharge from the committee?

Mr. B.—The notice of his discharge was sent to him quietly and privately, and we knew nothing of it till it was too late.

R.—Is that regular?

Mr. B. (quickly)—Oh, yes; the committee are not obliged to give notice of their proceedings. As I have stated, the reason why Irwin was so contumacious was because he did not like to give his partners away; but he finally came to his senses and concluded that he would rather sacrifice King and Schumaker than to rot in jail.

R.—What will be the effect of your attachment upon the property of King?

Mr. B.—Well, you see, if we levy an attachment on his property, when we get judgment, if we ever do, we will have a hold on him to get our money back.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) March 5, was a sale in foreclosure by D. M. Seaman, under the direction of William M. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 21 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, south side, 329 feet west of Fifth avenue. The property was purchased by Mary E. Page for $37,100. The legal sale by Hugh N. Camp of Morrisania (Twenty-third Ward) lots was adjourned to the 12th inst.; and the sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of the premises known as "Glass Hall," on Thirty-fourth street, east of Third avenue, to the 19th inst. The sale by James M. Miller of two lots on Eighty-third street and one lot on Lexington avenue was postponed to a future day, a readvertisement in the foreclosure proceedings having been rendered necessary. Nothing further of note occurred.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, four sales are noticed, viz.:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with two lots, each 21.6 by 70, Nos. 370 and 371 South street, north-west corner of Gouverneur slip.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a stone building, with three lots, each 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 81.6 feet east of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 12.9 by 100.5, on East Forty-fourth street, south side, 156.8 feet east of Third avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ———, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 22.6 by 55.2, on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 400 feet east of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

1 four-story brown stone front house and lot, West 45th st., s. s., 329 ft. w. of 5th av.; lot 21x100.5 ... $37,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 4.

Bowery, e. s., 150.1 ft. n. of Rivington st., 24.11 x186 to an alley; R. Cochran, Referee, to Catharine E. Dick	$51,500
27th st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9; W. Sinclair, Referee, to J. Pangburn, F. Knubel, and C. Shultz	11,525
38th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9; J. Fischer to J. T. Seaman	9,200
41st st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of 2d av., 26x98.9, excepting therefrom a strip on e. s. 74.1 ft. s. of 46th st., runs 4 ft., thence s. 24.8 ft.; L. Maier to W. Dilberger	23,000
45th st., s. s., 113 ft. w. of Madison av., 18x100.5; C. O'Reilly to Celine B. Hosack	41,500
46th st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x75; H. Wadewitz to L. Bauer	5,500
46th st., s. s., No. 212 East, 20.1x100.5; C. Smith to D. McMullen	20,500
46th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100; S. W. Crawford to Henrietta V., wife of A. Duryea	20,300
49th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100; A. Katz to W. J. Brewster	20,000
56th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 8th av., 22x100.5; Mary Ann Wright to J. M. Scribner	28,000
58th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x100.5; 58th st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x100.5; J. Shuman to T. Kohn	145,000
125th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., 75x100.11; J. McMullen to C. Smith	18,000
141st st., n. s., 206 ft. w. of Willis av., 25x100, Morrisania; Ann, wife of C. L. La Cost, to R. C. Brown	2,000
Avenue A, s. e. corner 82d st., 25.8x98; A. F. Kirchels, Referee, to R. Julian	5,100
Willis av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 145th st., 50x100; Willis av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 145th st., 50x100; Henrietta V., wife of A. Duryea, to W. Crawford	8,000
1st av., n. w. corner of 42d st., 20.4x50; 1st av., s. w. corner of 43d st., 37.10x50; H. W. Kilborn to Fannie E., wife of J. B. Lichtenstein	57,500
Harlem Railroad, w. s., lot No. 26; heirs of Rebecca Bassford, Fordham, 250x250; W. J. Brewster to D. Edwards	9,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 301, 5 years, per year	$1,500
Grand st., No. 313½, 5 7-12 years, per year, taxes and	2,000
Greenwich st., No. 585, store, 3 years, per year	1,500
6th av., Nos. 468 and 470, 5 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co.; curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain: possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

AN EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE PROPERTY for sale reasonably to close copartnership, with buildings complete for any manufacturing purpose; twenty-four full lots; Avenue C and 14th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—A LARGE NUMBER of houses in the Twenty-second Ward, at a great reduction from former prices; $15,000 to $30,000 for brown-stone houses, with all the improvements, according to the location. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st., or No. 6 Pine st., 1 to 2 P. M.

A—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 231 West 45th st., in fee: size 21x56x100. Apply on the premises, or of R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY—NO. 87 THOMPSON st., for sale at a bargain; lot 25x100; two three-story houses; easy terms. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE—A NEW BASEMENT AND THREE-story brown-stone house with all improvements; built at reduced prices; sold to suit the times; one to let. Inquire at No. 131 East 78th st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; terms easy. Apply to B. C. THORNAL, on premises, No. 69 East 53d st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE and stable on Murray Hill. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Will be sold, on THURSDAY, March 25, 1875, on the premises, a valuable estate, in a most healthy and picturesque region, two miles from Tom's River, Ocean County, N. J.: distant an easy drive from Point Pleasant, the prettiest spot on the ocean front, destined to eclipse, by its beauty and superior bathing advantages, Long Branch, which lies a few miles east of it. It consists of over 400 acres good productive land, well fenced, to be sold as follows: A farm of 150 acres, with a splendid mansion on it, 50x40; kitchen extension, 22x20. Immediately adjoining, another farm of 150 acres; on it a first-class farm-house, 40x30; kitchen extension, 22x20; with ample barns, &c., to each property. All new; built by day's work in the best manner. Also, 122 acres wood-land. Send for circular, giving full particulars, to SLADE, BRUNDAGE & CO., No. 31 Union square, New-York.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, twenty-eight miles from New-York, with unequaled facilities for reaching the City: twenty acres of land, cheerful, well-built house, gardener's cottage, large barn, fruits of all varieties in full bearing, pure water, perfectly healthy, views of river and mountain unsurpassed in beauty and extent, rural walks and drives of great beauty; in fact, all that is required for a pleasant country home. Address Box No. 21 Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST GENTLEMAN'S country seats on the east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; river and Catskill Mountain views unequaled; eighty acres; quarter mile river front, with dock; $60,000 in fine mansion and other improvements; 3,000 bearing fruit trees. Apply daily, between 4 and 5 P. M., at No. 6 West 22d st., New-York.

TO LET.—AT 141ST ST., ON THE HUDSON RIVER a large, handsome, brick house, well furnished; fine stable; grounds elegantly laid out; splendid river views. Also, 140th st., a very desirable brick house to let cheap.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., THE RESIDENCE of Mrs. A. N. Skinner, No. 46 Sheffield av.; lot 200x246 feet; house 50x62 feet; all modern improvements; not far from the colleges.
HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or
GARDNER MORSE, New-Haven.

GROVE HALL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
To lease, furnished, for a term of years, this long-established Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING SITE IN Jersey City, one block from depots and ferries, and 100 feet from principal street, with substantial buildings and extensive yard room; premises suited to business of any kind, and will be rented low. Address EXECUTOR, Box No. 267 Jersey City Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A MODERN BUILT house, desirably situated at Plainfield, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York; five minutes' walk from depot; price $8,000; rent $700; immediate possession. Address H., No. 42 Grove st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

TO LET.—BRICK HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, VERY comfortable; twenty-four city lots; carriage-house, fruit, shade; at Roselle, N. J., forty-five minutes from New-York; one and a half blocks from the depot.
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN ELEGANTLY furnished Summer and Winter residence near Mount St. Vincent, and convenient to Yonkers and Riverdale Depots. Address E. BINSSE, Yonkers, N. Y., or No. 213 West 22d st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, near Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., from six to ten acres of land with each; fruit of all kinds in great abundance. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE OLIVE-STONE-FRONT HOUSE and lot, No. 319 Clinton st., Brooklyn; house is large and commodious, is handsomely decorated, and in first-rate order; will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises before 10 A. M., or between 4 and 6 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON 58TH ST., ONE BLOCK AND A HALF from 8th av. entrance to Central Park, a splendid four-story brown-stone house, size 19x50, lot 100; finished in hard wood; all the latest improvements, burglar alarm, &c.; rent low.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 8th av.

MADISON AV., OPPOSITE THE CHURCH of the Holy Trinity.—An elegant medium size residence; handsomely finished in hard wood; immediate possession; price low.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, NO. 71 7th av., and private stable, No. 160 West 15th st., garden connecting, to let separately or together. Apply at the stable.

NICE FLAT APARTMENTS, FIVE OR MORE rooms, in brown-stone house; balance occupied by one family, three adults; rent low, to an unexceptional family. Apply at No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 50 East 74th st. to let to a good tenant, at small rent; or will sell at great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th av., owner.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.: also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
No. 366 Canal st., entire building.
No. 92 Wall st., entire building.
No. 374 Canal st., store.
No. 16 West 14th st., entire building.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TWO FACTORIES TO RENT ON 33D ST., near 10th av., with a wide alley between; one 45x90, the other 25x90 feet; both five stories, well lighted on three sides; steam elevator, and fitted for any business; will rent together or in floors. Apply to
E. NEW, No. 83 Nassau st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—LOFTS IN No. 114 East 14th st.; also, in Nos. 115, 117, 119, and 121 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

A GOOD STORE TO LET IN WATER ST., suitable for the tobacco business; rent low. Apply to JOHN D. SKIDMORE, No. 62 Cedar st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE CONTAINING eighteen or twenty rooms, suitable for a first-class boarding house, between 4th and 6th avs., 12th and 23d sts. Address, stating full particulars, W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OR A FRENCH flat, furnished or unfurnished, with about six rooms, between 8th and 23d sts., 2d and 6th avs. Address F. T., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A COTTAGE, IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, modern conveniences, rent moderate, for the year, in Yonkers, Glenwood, or Carmansville. Address C., No. 896 Broadway, Room No. 10½.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; also, houses for sale, for which we have immediate customers. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.
Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 6th av. and 12th st.
Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.
Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE
Are the most potent remedial agents.
They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of cod-liver oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot tolerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle.
SAVORY & MOORE,
No. 143 New Bond st., London, W.
Bottles from 2s. to 21s.
And retail of all chemists throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S celebrated COUGH LINCTUS, or PECTORAL SYRUP.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING FURNITURE and other goods stored with E. Martin & Son, Nos. 151 and 168 West 32d st. over one year, the storage unpaid, the same will be sold about April 6 to pay storage and other charges.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TO RENT—FOR PARLOR, DINING-room, bed-rooms, and kitchen. Address COOK, Box No. 2,989 Post Office.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND jewelry repaired by first-class workmen; for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the
26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,
at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."
The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the mortgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.
J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL MORGAN and EMERSON B. MORGAN, (partners heretofore composing the firm of L. Morgan & Son,) bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Robert Somerville, auctioneer, at No. 650 East 12th street, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the nineteenth day of March, A. D., 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the stock, machinery, tools, fixtures, coal, iron, and personal property of every kind, belonging to the estate of the said bankrupts, or either of them, in and about the premises formerly occupied by the said bankrupts as a foundry, at said No. 650 East 12th street, New-York City, and also two horses, wagons, etc. Terms of sale, cash.—Dated, New-York, February 25th, 1875.
ALLEN S. APGAR, Assignee.
f27-1aw3w8*

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, March 10, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of Wm. E. Wilmerding, deceased.
No. 141 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 25 by about 65 with extension by 106.6; also, 1 lot in rear, on 15th st., 21.5 by 100. Seventy per cent. can remain for five years.
Full particulars at No. 106 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM, MARCH 18, 1875.—SALE BY auction, through the death of the owner, of the small but valuable and complete collection of PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOR and other DRAWINGS. Also, etchings executed by the genial and talented Wouter Joannes van Troostwyk, (died, 20th September, 1810,) the successful rival of Paul Potter, Karel Dujardin, and A. van de Velde.

AUCTION SALE—BY J. HAVEN & CO., No. 23 Union square, March 15 and 16. The magnificent stock of Mr. R. Lo Forte, Of Artistic Cabinet Furniture. Particulars by HAVEN & CO., No. 39 East 13th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fourth day of February, 1875.
JAMES W. GERARD,
JAMES THOMSON,
JAMES N. PLATT, } Executors.
f27-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.
THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.
THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.
CHARLES COUDERT, JR., Administrator.
jan30-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.
BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
of said deceased.
d12-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.
JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
Executors.
o15-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6m8*

NEWSPAPERS.

THE TIMES.
A FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING! NEUTRAL IN NOTHING!
OPPOSED TO ALL CORRUPT RINGS IN MUNICIPAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS.
THE DAILY TIMES will be issued on Saturday, the 13th of March next, and every morning thereafter, Sundays excepted, under the editorial direction of A. K. McCLURE, printed compactly from clear, new type, on a large folio sheet, containing all the news of the day, including the Associated Press Telegrams, Special Telegrams, and Correspondence from all points of interest, and fearless editorial discussions of all current topics.
Price, TWO CENTS. Mail subscriptions, postage free, six dollars per annum, or fifty cents per month, in advance. Advertisements, fifteen, twenty, and thirty cents per line, according to position.
THE WEEKLY TIMES
Will be issued on Saturday, March 20, and weekly thereafter, containing all important news of the week and complete Market and Financial Reports.
Mailed, for one year, postage free, at the following rates:
ONE COPY ... $1
TEN COPIES ... 9
TWENTY COPIES ... 16
Advertisements twenty-five cents per line.
Remittances should be made by Drafts or Post Office Orders.
Address
THE TIMES,
No. 14 South 7th st., Philadelphia.

THE SUNDAY WORLD.
A BRILLIANT AND ENTERTAINING NUMBER TO-MORROW.
UNIQUE SOCIAL SKETCHES.
AN OLD SAILOR'S YARNS.
NYM CRINKLE'S FEUILLETON.
ORTHOGRAPHOMANIA:
THE BAD-SPELLING FIEND IN THE WEST.
TURF INTELLIGENCE.
SOUTHERN HORSES TO RUN IN THE NORTH AND THE LATEST ODDS OFFERED.
TIMELY AND VARIED EDITORIAL ARTICLES
AND
ALL THE NEWS.
BUY THE SUNDAY WORLD.
Sold by all newsdealers, and served at residence by carriers at 5 cents per copy.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

NOTICE TO BROKERS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.
Having decided to dispose of the estate of the late Samuel Cochran, we offer the following property, at private bids, in manner following:
Sealed bids to be received at any time, but will not be opened until the 20th day of March, 1875, at 3 P. M., addressed to GEORGE MOORE, President of the West Side Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av.
BIDS MARKED COCHRAN ESTATE.
Brokers will be entitled to full commission for any sale effected through them.
House No. 158 West 23d st., 100 feet east of 7th av., a new four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house; size 19x60; containing all modern improvements, built in most thorough manner by days' work and finished in first-class style for owner's use; size of lot, 19x75 on one side, and 80 on the other.
No bid will be considered below $20,000.
The present value of lot is ... $10,000
Cost of producing house in its entirety ... 19,000
House and lot, total cost ... $29,000
One mortgage of $9,000 on house, held by Savings Bank.
Also, two full lots on north side of 51st st., between 10th and 11th avs., 475 feet east 11th av.; mortgage $1,500 on both.
No bid will be considered below $2,500 each.
Three full lots on 116th st., and three full lots on 117th st., directly in rear of 116th st. lots, between 7th and 8th avs., 400 feet east of 8th av.; these lots will be sold in pairs, that is, one on 116th st. and one on 117th st., directly in rear, together; 116th st. is a 100 foot street, and is being macadamized, and finished in every respect as a Boulevard, from Avenue A to the Grand Boulevard: lots on this street are held as high as $8,000 each at the present time.
One pair of lots is free and clear, the other two pair are mortgaged for $3,000 each.
No bid entertained below $8,000 a pair.
One plot of ground on Dean st., 275 feet from Pacific av., Brooklyn, 75 feet front by 175 feet 2½ inches deep.
No offer entertained below $1,000.
The Executors reserve the right to sell any or all the foregoing property at private sale, prior to the date for opening bids.
GEORGE MOORE,
W. F. MARTIN,
A. T. SERRELL,
Executors of Estate of Samuel Cochran.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1875.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business March 1, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,459,321 67
Overdrafts	4,011 91
United States bonds to secure circulation	220,000 00
United States bonds on hand	2,200 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	155,386 69
Due from other national banks	64,018 66
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	62,037 54
Current expenses and taxes paid	18,549 93
Premiums paid	7,416 66
Checks and other cash items	9,882 44
Exchanges for Clearing-house	50,490 61
Bills of other national banks	3,948 00
Bills of State banks	2 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	8,741 23
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	21,420 37
Legal-tender notes	243,532 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	5,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)	9,786 00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than five per cent. redemption fund	4,000 00
Total	$2,349,740 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other undivided profits	74,769 57
National bank notes outstanding	195,725 00
Dividends unpaid	608 75
Individual deposits subject to check	968,614 44
Demand certificates of deposit	764 05
Certified checks	4,956 89
Due to other national banks	11,741 15
Due to State banks and bankers	192,560 82
Total	$2,349,740 67

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1875.
FERNANDO BALTES,
Notary Public New-York County, No. 136.
Correct—Attest:
E. D. BROWN,
S. T. BROWN,
ISAAC WALTON, } Directors.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

NOTICE.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of said Company have submitted a plan for the reorganization of the bonded debt of said Company, and a circular giving the details thereof will be furnished to any bondholder by sending his address to A. H. SIBLEY, Esq., No. 52 Broadway, New-York, or to James H. Muir, Secretary of the Company, at Detroit, Mich. JAS. H. MUIR, Secretary.
Feb. 25, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.
The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, March 15, 1875, a drawing will be held at the General Office of this company, to designate by lot the numbers of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company entitled to redemption, in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bonds.
S. H. MELVIN, President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.
On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding.
BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 9. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1875. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS,
GREAT WEST'N INS., NATIONAL TRUST,
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TEL.,
N. Y. GUARANTY & INDEMNITY STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 5,053.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES EVANS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Evans, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1875. THOMAS M. ARGALL, Assignee.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Attorneys for Assignee.
f27-1aw3wSa.*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in the matter of RICHARD A. ROBERTSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 5,001.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Richard A. Robertson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District, filed on the 30th day of November, 1874. Dated at New-York, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1875. WILLIAM W. SECOMBE, Assignee,
mh6-1aw3wS* No. 7 Park Place, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....................SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....................SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC..................SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC...................SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE,

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 10, 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RATHBUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month.

CITY OF TOKIO..............................April 1

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Sat. Mar. 6, 3 P. M. | Helvetia, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M.
England, Sat. Mar. 13, 9 A. M. | Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Denmark..........................Tuesday, March 9, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....................SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY...SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE...April 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100........................Second, $65.

Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER FRANCE, FOR HAVRE, WILL leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., SATURDAY, March 6, at 4 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 3 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..............Wednesday, March 10
STATE OF GEORGIA..............Wednesday, March 24

and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Nederland, March 13 | Switzerland, Feb. 26
Vaderland, April 3 | State of Nevada, March 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Vaderland, March 10 | State of Nevada, Feb. 26
| Switzerland, March 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.

B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA..............................March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING............................March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........................March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Monday, March 8, at 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, will sail on SATURDAY, March 6, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, on SATURDAY, March 13.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..............................$100 gold.
Second cabin..............................60 gold.
Steerage....................................24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 6.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, March 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ETNA.......................................March 13.
ANDES.....................................March 31.

HAYTI.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ATLAS.......................................March 5.
CLARIBEL..................................March 22.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA......................Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, March 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA......................Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA........................Tuesday, March 30

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 8 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 2..., at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA......WED., March 10 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24
CUBA.......WED., March 17 | PARTHIA.....WED., Mar. 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 17, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO....................March 4 | *KENILWORTH..March 25
*MINNESOTA......March 11 | PENNSYLVANIA.......April 1
ILLINOIS...........March 18 | INDIANA..................April 8

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.

JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Virago, Saturday, March 27. | Colombo, Saturday, April 3.
Yeddo, Saturday, April 17. | Othello, Tuesday, May 1.

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.

First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency. Apply at the office of Agents, No. 56 South st.,

CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A CHRISTIAN LADY OF MIDDLE AGE, tired of boarding, a practical housekeeper, wishes to take charge of a widower's or bachelor's home; City or country; salary no object. Address Mrs. A. D., Station C, New-York.

BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE—ALSO ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a young, tidy American girl; is good and useful in every way; wages not so much object as a home; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing, or the housework of a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND regular Protestant chamber-maid; can be seen at present employer's, with reference. Call at or address No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SCOTCH girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid, &c.; are both excellent servants and cooks; can do everything in culinary line; willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up one flight.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED PROTESTANT COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its details; may take with her or leave her kitchen-maid; references of the highest character. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN woman, having good City references, or would like to cook, wash, iron, or general house-work in a small family; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, A NEAT, tidy young girl, with unexceptionable testimonials; is a good baker and a first-class family cook in every respect. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bonnrand's French Office.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY TWO YOUNG Danish girls as cook, and seamstress or chamber-maid; speak German and English. Call at Mr. Muller's, No. 352 West 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A willing, strong, good girl; is a good cook; can do washing splendidly; best references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook; best City references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 252, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook, who is willing to go out by the day; can come well recommended. Call at 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at present employer's, No. 33 West 51st st.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, AN engagement as governess in a family or as companion and housekeeper to an invalid lady; no objection to travel; acquirements, German, French, and music. Address H. F., Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION, OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young American lady, accomplished and refined, as governess, companion, or housekeeper; references exchanged. Address or call on Miss Charles, care of Mrs. Brown, No. 212 East 27th st., near 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE SWEDISH girl; is a good plain cook and laundress; not afraid of work; City or country; good references; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; six years' best City references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PERSON as nurse; can speak French, English, and Italian; will assist in giving lessons; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to travel; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH person, who is accustomed to taking care of children; can do sewing, and would assist with chamber-work; has good references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, WITH good references, as nurse and seamstress; she has her own sewing-machine to take with her. Address A. B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS nurse for an infant or grown children; good City reference; with kind folks, wages moderate. Call for three days at No. 411 8th av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN NURSE FOR grown children, or an old lady or young misses' maid; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GIRL, TO TAKE CARE OF children and sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 681 8th av., corner 43d st., tea store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REGULAR FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, with good City references; will prefer a nice country home. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, (WIDOW,) a situation to superintend a gentleman's house, or any position of trust not menial; Christian family, where there are one or two children, preferred; reference given as to capability and character. Address Box No. 424, Morristown, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO competent young women; one as first-class waitress or parlor maid, the other as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; City references. Call at No. 227 West 35th st., second floor, back.

WASHING.—WORK WANTED BY THE DAY BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing in the very best style; ladies' and gentlemen's garments. Call at or address, No. 411 8th av., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED lady; first-class laundress; wishes to take home washing for private families. Call at No. 145 West 32d st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGH PROTESTANT ENGlish butler, highly recommended as to honesty, neatness, sobriety, and efficiency. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A GENTLEMAN'S servant with the best of references, as butler or valet. Address H. H., Box No. 215 Times Office.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN-COOK, IN HOTEL, restaurant, or boarding-house; best City references. Address Cook, No. 128 West 30th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) as first-class coachman and groom; has had long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, &c.; is well trained and treats diseases of any kind; can come with unexceptionable City reference. Address T. K., No. 2 5th st., corner Bowery.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a first-class man; will be highly recommended in every particular; married, no incumbrance; strictly temperate. Call on or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., present employer's, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WITH FOURTEEN years' experience in the City, and very best reference from last employers; would have no objections to going in the country. Address W. M., Box No. 212 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH coachman, with good testimonials; no objection to country. Address John, No. 250 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY SINGLE MAN; THREE YEARS' reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. D., No. 4 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD MAN, ENGLISH; SINgle; aged thirty; good references. Address J. B., Box No. 224 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, GERMAN; practical in green-houses, hot and cold graperies; fruits, vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place; best of references as to character and ability. Inquire or address J. S., gardener, Thorburn seed-store, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER, COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife, the man as gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; his wife as first-rate cook or laundress; good bread and biscuit baker; good references. Address A. D. M. C., Box No. 211 Times Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWISS, TWENty years of age; understands the care of flowers and vegetables, also the care of horses; is able to tend a gentleman's small place with green-house. Call or address J. H., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, and gardening in all its branches; best references. Address T. Cox, gardener, No. 21 East Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A HANDY MAN (SCOTCH)—married, no children—on a gentleman's place; is a good, plain gardener, and understands the care of horses and cattle; good reference. Address R. Stevenson, Tenafly, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL FLORIST AND grape-grower, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; makes all kinds of rustic work, landscaping, &c.; first-class reference; married, one child. Address E. R., New-Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y., for four days.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man of long experience as gardener, or to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat; best of references. Address, by letter, Irwin Aiken, No. 29 Cliff st.

GARDENER—BY A MARRIED MAN; IS A FIRST-class practical gardener; the best of City reference as to character and ability. Address N. R., No. 876 Broadway, Brigeman's seed-store.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS gardening in all its branches; can also make rustic work. Address G. P., care Peter Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

VALET.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS VALET TO A gentleman; no objection to travel; best reference from present employer. Address A. S. C., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; best City reference can be given. Call on or address Mac, No. 871 Broadway, in the fruit store, corner 18th st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY COMPETENT MAN, IN A private family; is single; first-class City reference. Address S. S., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; experienced; from Paris, London, and New-York; good references. Address V. L., No. 36 East Houston st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY, to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, with references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 11 University place. Applications in person not attended to.

WANTED—A WAITRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business and can bring City references. Apply at No. 31 West 22d st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GERMAN OR OTHER Protestant girl as waitress, who understands her business, and is well recommended. Apply at No. 168 West 11th st.

WANTED.—A PROFESSED COOK; COLORED OR white; with City references; none but the best need apply. Call at No. 14 West 23d st.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

H. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, To Rent or Sell Cheap.

SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.

Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

FOR SALE.—A STEINWAY SQUARE PIANO, IN perfect order. Can be seen at No. 29 West 35th st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the mason's materials and work for a new School Building to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,

Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.

Dated New-York, Feb. 25 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR AWNING REQUIRED FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's with a complete set of awnings and side curtains.

For particulars and scale drawing, apply to the Superintendent of the school, on board the ship, at the foot of East 23d st.

DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JOS. SELIGMAN,
A. J. MATHEWSON,

Executive Committee on Nautical School.

L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.—PROPOSALS—Department of Public Charities and Correction—until March 13, 1875. See City Record.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MARCH 4, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm name of LOW, NICKERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on by ANDREW M. LOW and ALONZO NICKERSON, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

A. M. LOW,
A. NICKERSON,
G. P. HAWLEY.

FRANCIS W. HAINES, ESQ., RETIRES FROM our firm this day.

HAINES BROS., Piano Manufacturers, 2d av., corner 21st st.

New-York, March 1, 1875.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st.,

Has one of her finest parlor suites and a smaller one now ready for occupancy, with or without private tables.

Arrangements can now be made, temporarily or for the year, and also for the Summer in her house in Saratoga.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.

Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without meals served from hotel; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with or without board; also table board; house and locality first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board at the Turkish Bath Establishment, Nos. 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; dinner at 1 o'clock; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also, a single room; terms moderate.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADIson Park.—Handsomely furnished suite rooms, front; private bath, &c.; with or without private table; table board.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; also furnished and unfurnished flats. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suites of rooms; also, single rooms; superior board; references exchanged.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE OR SMALL room, to gentlemen; no moving in May. Apply at No. 119 Leroy st.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO one or two gentlemen at No. 37 3d av.; reference required; ring the bell.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND-STORY FRONT rooms; also, a single room to rent, with board, to parties desiring a refined home. No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A large room and bed-room, communicating, on third floor, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a second floor; plenty closets; private table, if desired; no moving in May; references.

TENTH ST., NO. 41 EAST—ONE LARGE FURnished room; also hall room, with board; second floor.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room with board, for gentleman and wife.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—FIRST FLOOR EXTENSION; also second floor for business or as apartments.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; THIS (SATURDAY) MATINEE at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

Proprietor and Manager............Mr. Lester Wallack.

Mr. Wallack regrets to announce that the engagements entered into by Mr. Boucicault to perform in Boston and Philadelphia cannot be postponed beyond the month of March. This week will be therefore the LAST WEEK but three of the engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT at this theatre, and his last appearance here for the next two years, his engagements elsewhere extending over that period.

The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during these FAREWELL PERFORMANCES will be open daily at the box-office.

SIXTEENTH WEEK of the engagement of MR. DION BOUCICAULT, who will appear EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE in his own Irish play, THE SHAUGHRAUN. 108th to 114th performance.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

BOWERY THEATRE.

JOHNNY ALLEN. SAM LANG.

Four glorious plays—Steel Caps, Dutch Hack-Driver, Ireland As It Was, and Glance at New-York.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

JOHNNY ALLEN AS SCHNEIDER.

ROBINSON HALL. COMMENCING MONDAY.

GENUINE OLD-TIME MINSTRELS.

GEORGIA MINSTRELS.
GEORGIA CALLENDER'S ORIGINAL MINSTRELS.
GEORGIA the famous Slave Troupe. MINSTRELS.

As they appeared before Her Majesty the Queen of England, and in every principal city of the United States. Uproarious, original, and unequaled Plantation Delineations. Four end men; twenty-one Artists. Reserved seats, 75 cents; box office open TO-DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE—BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

LIFE UP-TOWN—A BAD NIGHT'S REST.

HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT.

CHARMING LITTLE SUSIE.

SEATS RESERVED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

REV. ROLLIN A. SAWYER, D. D., of Irvington, will preach Sunday evening, March 7, at 7:30 o'clock, after service of song.

Dr. THOMSON'S Bible class at 5 o'clock.

Meetings for young men are held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, in the Parlor.

Mr. HENRY VARLEY will hold Bible readings in Association Hall at 4 o'clock, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and a prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock in the Lecture-room will precede each reading.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

RECEPTION Y. M. C. A.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8,

GRAND CONCERT BY MRS. GULAGER, SOPRANO;

MR. CHRISTIAN FRITSCH, TENOR;

MR. GEORGE MATZKA, VIOLINIST, and

MR. HENRY CARTER, ORGANIST.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av. Rev. R. Heber Newton Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach at morning service. Rev. William Kirkus at evening. Subject of evening sermon, "Church Life."

A GRAND DAY.—OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. Church, having undergone many changes and great improvements, will be reopened to-morrow. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. by Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D.; at 2:30 P. M. by Rev. J. M. Buckley, and at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. J. Pegg, Jr. Seats free.

A MISSION AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH st., near 5th av., will be commenced by Rev. P. B. Morgan to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. He will preach every evening during the week, at the same hour. At the noon services there will be addresses by different clergymen.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Preaching on Sunday by Rev. Dr. Chapman at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

A RARE CHANCE TO INVESTIGATE Spiritualism.—Mr. E. V. Wilson, the wonderful Test Medium, will hold a public séance at the Harvard Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st., Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All invited. Go early.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, March 7, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Seats free in the evening.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT LYRIC Hall; also, a nice new hall, Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, on Sundays; all furnished. Apply as above.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Free seats. Preaching morning and evening. All are welcome. Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH.

East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. William H. Thomas. Morning subject—"Obstacles in the Way of Saving the Masses." Evening subject—"Grieve not the Holy Spirit."

BISHOP SNOW, THE INTERPRETER OF prophecy, will preach in the University, in Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Harvest and Vintage;" Rev. xiv. Strangers invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hours. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

57th st., near 8th av.,

JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.

SUNDAY MORNING at 11:

"Here and Hereafter. What Hope for the Human Race?"

EVENING at 7:45;

Familiar talks with young people.

Subject—"The Bondage of Fashion."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sermons by the Rector. Afternoon sermon on "Christian Perseverance." Wednesday evening lecture at 8 P. M. by Rev. Dr. Rylance.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Subject for Morning—"Cities of Refuge, Types of Christ." Evening—"Paul, and the Philippian Jailer." Strangers invited and cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER Madison av. and 35th st.—March 7, 1875, morning service and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Wm. P. Pearce, minister in charge, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday. Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday, at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—CORNER of Madison av. and 28th st.; Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector; Sunday School at 9 A. M.; divine services, morning at 10:30, with holy communion; afternoon at 3:30; the Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject, "The Loosing of Bonds on the Sabbath Day." Evening, "An Irreligious Religion."

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs. Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"Power on Earth to Forgive Sins."

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. on "The Millennium." Rev. W. H. Evans will preach at 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Madison av. and 47th st.

Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.

Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

The Rector will preach morning and evening

All cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; Rev. J. Seabury, Rector. Sunday, 7th inst., morning prayer, Litany, and Holy Communion, with sermon, 10:30 A. M. Children's service and catechising, 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor Rev. L. H. King, D. D. Sunday-school concert at 7:30 P. M. Singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. J. M. Freeman, and others. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening; hours of service 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Friends and strangers cordially welcome. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Services on Sabbath, March 7, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the evening—"The Importunate Widow." Strangers invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D.D., Pastor, will preach, morning, at 10:30; afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening. Lord's supper at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by a choir of children on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Public invited.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Formal reception of probationers at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. We welcome all.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST DAY OF THE GREAT 500 MILE WALKING MATCH AT THE HIPPODROME!

EXCITEMENT UNABATED AND THE CONTESTANTS MAKING THE BEST TIME UPON RECORD!

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON and EDWARD MULLEN IN THEIR GREAT STRUGGLE OF ENDURANCE.

Prof. Judd still upon the track and will continue his hopeless competition to the last.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

WESTON AND MULLEN IN THEIR DESPERATE EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE THE 500 MILES IN THE STATED TIME, WILL WALK CONTINUOUSLY FROM 3:45 A. M., FRIDAY, TO MIDNIGHT THIS SATURDAY, WITHOUT SLEEP OR REST—TAKING THEIR MEALS ON THE TRACK.

DOORS OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Admission 50 cents to all parts of the building, including Grand Menagerie.

THE FAMOUS HIPPODROME BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....................................A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

SEVENTY-FOURTH TO EIGHTY-FIRST TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. | The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 6, THIRTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30, SPECIAL MATINEE for the benefit of the widow of WILLIAM M. SANDERS, late master carpenter at this theatre, when will be produced with its original scenery and cast,

THE GENEVA CROSS.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

GILMORE

AND THE GREAT BAND OF THE REGIMENT.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1875.

Armory Twenty-second Regiment, 14th st. and 6th av.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the door.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..................................Manager

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.

THE SUCCESS, KING DING DONG.

NINETEEN HUNDRED POUND BALLET.

GUS. WILLIAMS, the Garnellas, John Hart, Luke Schoolcraft, George H. Coes, John C. Stewart, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Jennie Morgan, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Emmeline Young, &c., &c.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

Two Exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

FORTY LADIES WITH LUXURIANT HAIR.

PARIS BY NIGHT, with GRAND STORM EFFECTS.

ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS in the LECTORIUM.

Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

THE "WALLACE HOPS,"

SATURDAY, March 6. Twentieth night, second season—at Tammany Hall, East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M.

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 4th st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"A Reasonable Life." Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Class in the New Testament at 4 o'clock. N. B.—By the first Sunday in April the Society will remove from Lyric Hall to Masonic Hall, corner of 6th avenue and 23d st.

MR. GILES B. STEBBINS LECTURES for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M. 7:30 P. M., at No. 57 West 33d st., near Broadway. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. Sociable on 15th inst.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE "PRIMARY" Class this afternoon, as usual; also, the "Superintendent's" Class next Tuesday afternoon; the "Normal" Class, Dr. John H. Vincent, Conductor, next Friday evening, in Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel. All teachers are invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st.—Pastor Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Services, 10:30, and 7:30. Morning subject—"Things Old and New." Evening subject—"The Divinity of Man." Young People's Prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

REV. W. W. PAGE

Will preach in the NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW, MORNING and EVENING.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on Sabbath morning at 10:30. Subject—"Paul's Defense Before Agrippa." Evening at 7:30: Subject—"Christ our Captain for Life's Voyage."

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS, OF CITY Mission, will preach in the North Dutch Church Chapel, entrances, No. 103 Fulton st., and No. 58 Ann st. Morning, 10:30; Evening, 7:30. In this chapel the Fulton Street daily prayer meeting is held.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in the lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., AND Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will address the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, Monday evening next at 7:30 o'clock. Solo and duett, by Misses Carrie J. and Mary L. Clark.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF SEVENTH Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Cooper Institute, will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30. Seats all free, and strangers cordially invited.

REV. W. D. WALKER, OF CALVARY CHAPEL, will preach at St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening, at 7:30. Subject—"Self-denial." A full anthem service.

REV. D. C. EDDY, D. D., OF BOSTON, will preach in the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR MADISON Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH IN Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, near 2d av., on Sunday morning and evening.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30 A. M. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30. The Rector will officiate.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Dedication services of the new church on Sunday, March 14; full programme next Saturday. Grand Organ concert Thursday evening, March 11; eminent artists have been engaged.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday,) by Elder A. Simpson, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning subject—"The Two Houses of Israel."—Isaiah, xiv., 16. Afternoon subject—"The Three Angel Messages."—Revelation, xiv.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. C. Lucas will deliver a series of Sabbath evening lectures on "The Unseen Worlds and Their Inhabitants," commencing Sabbath evening, March 7, at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—SERVices 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; the Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, will preach in the morning, and Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., at the evening service.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.

Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.

Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Morning:

"IS GOD A TENDER FATHER OR A GLOOMY TYRANT?"

Evening:

"JOHN THE BAPTIST."

Baptism after evening service.

Young men and strangers cordially invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av., Rev. T. Lodge, Pastor.—Samuel Halstead's Band will hold service morning, afternoon, and evening. Seats free. All invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching to-morrow, by the Pastor, Rev. John Kirkpatrick, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—FROM APRIL 15, BY GENTLEMAN and wife, three rooms, (unfurnished except carpets and curtains,) with breakfast; must be near some first-class hotel or restaurant; private family preferred; none but parties of undoubted respectability need address MERCHANT, Box No. 5,058 Post Office.

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FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

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EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA. PARK THEATRE.

FIFTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

"SEIZE THE GOLDEN HOURS ERE THEY FLY!"

THE NIGHTS OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA ARE LIMITED.

Previous arrangements will prevent a renewal of engagement.

GEOFFROY, MINELLI, DE QUERCEY.

Miles. KID, POREL, VANDAME, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER also appear.

Operatic chorus and orchestra led by M. VAN GHEL.

Scenery by MATT MORGAN, RICHARD MARSTON, WILLIAM VOEGTLIN. Costumes from Paris. Begins at 8; over by 11. Balcony entrance next door.

SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE TO OBTAIN GOOD PLACES AND AVOID THE CRUSH.

RISTORI MATINEE—TO-DAY. ELIZABETH.

LYCEUM THEATRE, THIS AFTERNOON at 1:30.

GRAND GALA RISTORI MATINEE.

ONLY TIME AT A MATINEE OF ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

RISTORI, in her original rôle, ELIZABETH.

RESERVED SEATS to all parts, $2. ADMISSION, $1.

_ No performance to-night.*_*

LYCEUM THEATRE.—RISTORI. NEXT WEEK.

The RISTORI nights next week will be MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

MONDAY, by request, and positively last time of Schiller's grand tragedy, MARY STUART. RISTORI in her great rôle, MARY STUART.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 9 and 11, first production in America of VICTOR HUGO'S RENOWNED TRAGEDY, LUCREZIA BORGIA.

RISTORI (first time)..........as..........LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Recognized as one of her greatest characters.

Seats at Box Office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, March 6, at 8,

THEODORE THOMAS'

FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.

SOLOIST, Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.

SYMPHONY, Oxford, (first time)..........................Haydn
SINFONIA,
RECITATIVE, Awake, Saturnia, } Semele, II act..Handel
ARIA, Hence, hence,
Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
OVERTURE, Leonore, No. 2.....................Beethoven
SYMPHONY DRAMATIQUE, No. 4, D minor,
Op. 95. (new).......................................Rubinstein

Prices of admission as usual. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning at the box office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 111 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

MACCABE'S FAREWELL TO-DAY AT ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.

TWO BRILLIANT REPRESENTATIONS OF the sparkling "BEGONE DULL CARE."

Matinee at 2; evening at 8.

MACCABE'S LAST TWO PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK TO-DAY AT 2 AND 8.

FAREWELL PROGRAMME, including delineations, "THE WANDERING MINSTRELS," "MISS MARY MAY," "THE FASCINATING FELLOW," and "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN."

MACCABE'S FINAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

Last performance but one of FREDERIC MACCABE.

At 2, in all his great and original assumption of Characters, Songs, Improvisations, and Sartorial Surprises.

MACCABE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO-NIGHT, and most positively the last representation of his popular entertainment in New-York for years. Secure your seats.

Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

"SINGIN SKEWL."

BENEFIT OF

Howard Mission.

Owing to the enthusiastic reception of this concert, it will be repeated next TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, at

STEINWAY HALL.

Reserved seats for sale at Gurley's, corner of 23d st. and 4th av.; also at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

LECTURES.

THREE LECTURES

ON THE

"AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MOSIAC AND SCIENTIFIC ACCOUNTS OF THE CREATION."

PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL. D.,

DEAR SIR: Many of us recall with pleasure the lectures you delivered in this City some years ago, in which you so happily demonstrated the accordance between the Scientific and Mosaic accounts of the Creation, and we earnestly request that you will, at such time as may suit your convenience, repeat this course of lectures.

Trusting that your engagements will allow you to comply with our wishes,

We remain, Dear Sir, very truly yours,

Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D. | Cyrus W. Field, Esq.
Hon. Wm. H. Wickham. | Moses Taylor, Esq.
Hon. Wm. M. Evarts. | Hon. E. W. Stoughton.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D. | Rev. George Hepworth, D.D.
Hon. Wm. E. Dodge. | D. Jackson Steward, Esq.
Prof. Austin Flint, M. D. | Prof. Willard Parker, M. D.
Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, D. D. | Dudley Field, Esq.
Elie Charlier, L.L. D. | Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D.
Hon. Clarence A. Seward. | Albon P. Man, Esq.
Prof. Fordyce Barker, M. D. | Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.
Hon. A. Oakey Hall. | Hon. Morris Franklin.
Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D. | Sylvester R. Comstock, Esq.
Hon. Aaron J. Vanderpoel. | Prof. Charles A. Budd, M.D.
Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D. | James M. Halsted, Esq.
Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D. | Henry L. Mills, Esq.
Prof. T. G. Thomas, M. D. | D. N. Botassi, Esq.
James R. Smith, Esq.

TO THE RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, D.D., LL.D., D. C. L., BISHOP OF NEW-YORK, AND OTHERS:

GENTLEMEN: I feel highly complimented with your kind expressions, and shall be happy to attempt the reproduction of the lectures you refer to.

Although science has made rapid progress in the twenty years since they were first delivered, I find each discovery relating to this interesting theme but corroborates the views then advanced.

I will endeavor to condense the subject in three lectures, on the evenings of Tuesday, March 16; Tuesday, March 23; Friday, April 2, at Association Hall.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

EDITH O'GORMAN, THE ESCAPED NUN, will lecture to the ladies only, on "Convent Life," in ROBINSON'S HALL, East 16th st., between 5th av. and Union square.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9.

Doors open at 2 o'clock; lecture at 3:30.

This lecture was given in Philadelphia to an audience of two thousand ladies. Mme. Parepa-Rosa attended this lecture in Boston. In Washington City Mrs. Senator Sprague, Mrs. Dr. Newman and other distinguished ladies were present.

Tickets, 50 cents each; reserved seats, $1.

For sale at hall and No. 805 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

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(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

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Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

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FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,

Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution.

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UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L.I., N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHER'S SITUATION desired, either in a school or family as governess. Address Mrs. SCHMIDT DOUAI, No. 640 7th av.

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LIVERY STABLE TO RENT—NO. 140 WEST 30th st., capable of accommodating fifty horses; can be enlarged to accommodate 100 horses and necessary carriages. Inquire of D. L. JAMES, at the premises, between 9 and 11 A. M., or at No. 160 Fulton st.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free.

JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 153 EAST 38th st.; room for coachman's family. Apply to J. R. MARRECELLA, No. 532 3d av.

FOR SALE.—LARGE, NEW FEED TRUCK FOR sale cheap; made by Fielding Brothers. Inquire at No. 125 East 42d st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE PLYMOUTH PRAYER-MEETING.

THE TRIALS OF PAUL AND SILAS—SUFFERING REVEALS MAN'S TRUE NATURE—"SING AT YOUR TROUBLES AND THROW THEM AWAY."

In spite of the inclement weather last evening, the lecture-room of Plymouth Church was filled to its utmost capacity long before the hour for beginning service. Camp-stools were placed in all of the aisles, and the steps leading to the platform were also occupied. Assistant Pastor Halliday officiated as chief usher, and supplied seats as far as possible to the members of the congregation. A handsome bouquet adorned the little table on the platform. At 7:30 o'clock Mr. Beecher arrived, and at once gave out the opening hymn, No. 687, which was sung by the entire congregation. Mr. Halliday next offered a fervent prayer, after which hymn No. 673 was sung. Mr. Charles Morton then prayed, and after the singing of hymn No. 650 Mr. Beecher read a portion of the Acts, chapter 16, explaining carefully the several passages, as he read, with the purpose, as he said, of impressing upon his people the best mode of meeting trouble. Paul, he said, was traveling to Philippi, and while preaching was greatly importuned by a woman said to possess the spirit of divination, which had been turned to a profitable account by designing men, who caused her to tell fortunes—whom they were to marry, what success they would attain in business, and all sorts of lies. It is the same nowadays, he said, only we don't have any Paul to meet them. At length Paul turned to the woman, and in the name of Jesus Christ, importuned the evil spirit to leave her. The miracle was effective, and her masters finding that the woman was no longer a source of revenue for them, caused the arrest of Paul and Silas, his companion. They were taken before a magistrate, and subsequently committed to prison. They were incarcerated in an inner prison; their hands bound, and their feet in the stocks. After this was done, the people said, "Now, let 'em preach." "How do you like that?" Now, said he, I suppose Paul and Silas felt, in that position pretty much as any one else would feel under the same circumstances. "Well, this is not pleasant; how shall we get out of this?" In fact, said Mr. Beecher, it was a dismal piece of business altogether. Some men would have fumed and fretted and raved, and others would have rather wilted. They did not know why they were selected by God for such a punishment, said Mr. Beecher, mimicking the possible whining tone of persons of that class. Another sort of people would have met their fate stoically. "Well, I'm in for it. This is my fate, and I might as well make the best of it." But very few people would have tried the means of escape adopted by Paul and Silas. They did not try to saw the bars or pick the lock; they sang hymns, and as in those days our musical compositions were unknown among the Jews, it is probable that they chanted the Psalms—"The Lord is my shepherd," &c.—and, said Mr. Beecher, if you want to know how comforting those psalms are, I advise you to undergo exquisite suffering; then you will know how consoling they are. Presently there was a mighty earthquake, and the doors were thrown open, and a way of escape was made for them, but they did not depart without first converting the jailer, who became a firm disciple. We read, said he, of things as they are not, and not as they are. We read of the beauty of man, of his higher nature, his patience under difficulties, and sweetness of disposition. But suffering brings out man's true nature. He may be shut up within the walls of a prison. That prison may be the employment of an overbearing firm, or an unpleasant companion, or any other unpleasant surroundings. It is in your power to receive all affronts with kindness. If I were to strike my dog, said he, and he were to sit up on his hind legs and sing an anthem, I should say, Well! I never did see such a dog as that before. He would probably bite me or run away. So with human nature. If you strike a man, he will strike you in return, or resent the indignity in some manner. You don't expect him to sing a hymn. The weak things of this world confound the mighty. If a man develops evidences of a higher nature, people think he is shamming, or trying to come it over them; but if they see him manifest it again and again, and yet again, they say, Well! here is the genuine thing. Time is the only remedy for some things, and some things could only be worn out by time. Mr. Beecher said he sometimes thought sickness was the only thing that ought to annoy a man in the world. He could escape from everything else. A man's mind was like a house of fifty rooms; if anything troubled him in one room let him fly to another, and keep going, from thought to conscience, and to faith, and hope, and charity. He would be pretty sure to find a quiet nook in one of them. If not, he could throw out a hymn, and he would be all right. Mr. Beecher pathetically referred to a hymn which had been sung at his mother's request when she was dying, and said he never heard that hymn without soaring at once to her.

After all, he continued, we are very much like the prodigal son. When in our Father's house we may find plenty, we still grovel among the husks with the swine. Instead of letting your troubles worry you, try reading the Scriptures; if that is not effective, try prayer, and a fervent hymn will help you out of any trouble. The things we see are but transient, and the things that we feel are but for a day. We are often cast down. Sing at your troubles, and throw them away.

Mr. Beecher was listened to with close attention, and as he concluded there was a deep hush, which was broken by the announcement of hymn No. 648, which was sung with much spirit, and in which the Pastor joined. The services closed with the benediction.

A young man named Richard Weed, who expected to go to sea to-day, was received into the church, and letters of introduction to other parishes were extended to several applicants, among them being one to Mr. James Leeon and his wife, Eliza, who desired to unite with a Congregational Church in Tapscott, N. J. On making this announcement Mr. Beecher was much affected. He detailed at length the circumstances under which Mr. Leech had joined Plymouth Church, being at the time a poor boy. Afterward rising to affluence, and having founded two Sunday-schools in New-Jersey, at Chestridge and Tapscott respectively, he now desired to connect himself with one of them. A meeting for the reception of new members was held after the dismissal of the congregation.

RECOVERY OF MR. JEFFREY, THE JUROR.

The illness of Mr. William T. Jeffrey, one of the jurors sitting upon the trial of Mr. Beecher, gave rise to some speculation as to the direction affairs might take in the event of his being unable to attend to his duties hereafter. People were anxious to know whether the trial could be continued in his absence, and what course Judge Neilson would be likely to pursue under such circumstances. Inquiries made yesterday, however, at the residence of Mr. Jeffrey removed all apprehension. He had quite recovered, and was out during a part of the day, and stated that he would be in court on Monday morning. There was no truth in the statement that he had been attacked with small-pox. Mr. Jeffrey is of a delicate constitution, and has been accustomed to out-door exercise, and he thinks the constant confinement in the court-room has had an injurious effect upon his nervous system. He has sent word to the Judge that he will be in court at the usual hour on Monday morning.

Judge Neilson was slightly indisposed yesterday, and did not wish to venture out such inclement weather, or he would have gone to see Mr. Jeffrey himself. On Monday he intends to prevent the court-room from being so crowded as it has been during the past week, by giving orders to the Police officers to exclude all persons excepting those who have business in the chamber. In conversation with a TIMES reporter, he said, in reference to Mr. Jeffrey's illness, that if it so happened that he should have been taken so ill that he could not retain his seat in the jury-box he would be obliged to adjourn the hearing of the case for some time until he recovered, unless counsel on both sides stipulated to try the case with the remaining jurors. If counsel did not agree to this, and if one of the jurors should die before the trial was brought to a close, the case would fall through.

JOHN KELLY AND TAMMANY.

Mr. John Kelly was recently spoken to in regard to the rumor that Mayor Wickham, in capturing the Department of Public Works, designed to take Tammany from under his paternal wings, and place it under his own. He is said to have replied: "Very well, I do not want to be the leader of the organization." Some friends of Mr. Kelly assert that he is utterly disgusted at the present condition of Democratic affairs in this City, and that his withdrawal from political life as the Tammany chief may be looked for at no distant day. Like a great many persons in the world, Mr. Kelly is a victim of ingratitude. He has nourished and brought up Mayor Wickham, but he has rebelled against him. The Mayor never lost sight of Mr. Kelly before the last election, but he has not seen him many times since. During his period of political probation, when he aspired to the chief magistracy of this City, his friendship for Mr. Kelly was compared to that of David for Jonathan. He accompanied him to his house every evening—was the last to leave, and the first to greet him at his office in the morning. He has now made common cause with the swallow-tail Democracy, and Mr. Kelly is very much opposed in this Lenten season, or at any time, to wearing "swallow-tails." He does not wish to visit the Manhattan Club, (Mr. Wickham's head-quarters,) because its members are not willing to recognize the short-haired Democracy, from whom he derives all his strength.

There is likely to be a good deal of trouble in Tammany if Mr. Kelly should resign the leadership.

A FRENCHMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

John Le Roy, a Frenchman, aged twenty-six years, committed suicide yesterday morning, at his boarding-house, in Bergen street, Brooklyn, by shooting himself through the right temple. Le Roy, who was a doctor, came to this country some years ago, and tried to establish a practice in New-York. Failing in this and having spent all his money, he was obliged to seek employment as a waiter. Last Summer he obtained an engagement in that capacity at a well-known French restaurant in Brooklyn. While there he fell in love with one of the female clerks in the establishment. His affection was not returned, and his attentions becoming disagreeable to the girl, the proprietor recently discharged him. After losing his employment, Le Roy became very disconsolate, and frequently said he would commit suicide. On Thursday evening he met a friend on Fulton street, to whom he said he was about to kill himself. Le Roy's friend tried to turn him from his purpose, but the Frenchman was determined. He was not seen again until yesterday morning, when a pistol-shot in his room attracted the attention of the other residents in the house. When discovered he was lying on his face on the floor in a pool of blood, quite dead. Near him was a revolver with one chamber empty. Coroner Simms was notified, and ordered the body to be taken to the Morgue.

A BEREAVED FAMILY.

SIX CHILDREN OUT OF A FAMILY OF EIGHT DIE OF DIPHTHERIA WITHIN THIRTY DAYS—THE CASES OF UNUSUAL MALIGNANCY.

A most afflicting case of family bereavement has recently occurred in this City. Only a few weeks ago the family of Mr. Charles Cornell, of No. 203 East Thirty-fifth street, consisted of himself and wife and eight children. To-day his wife is lying ill, and but two of the children are alive, all the rest having died of diphtheria between Feb. 1 and the 2d inst. A TIMES reporter called on Dr. Edwin D. Ramsdell, the family physician, yesterday to ascertain the particulars. Dr. Ramsdell was much averse to having any publicity given to the matter, but in view of the excitement that it had already caused in the neighborhood he concluded to give a correct statement to the press at once.

The affair, he said, had caused him much grief, as he had known Mr. Cornell for many years, and had rendered him professional services as family physician ever since his marriage, and had been present at the birth of all the children who had so recently died. The first case occurred on Feb. 1, a little girl named Eliza, aged seven, being taken sick. On the third day the malady assumed a gangrenous form, and invaded the larynx, the child dying on the 7th of the month. On Feb. 14 the baby, aged six months, was taken with the same disease, but it was not of a malignant character and yielded to treatment; this child is now well. On the 16th, Mary, aged three, and Phœbe Rebecca, aged nine, were attacked, the disease assuming even a more malignant type than in the first case. Phœbe died on the 20th, four days after the attack, and Mary on the 23d. The throats of these children were very much swollen, the tonsils and uvulæ being covered with gangrenous diphtheric membrane extending to the roof of the mouth. Samuel, the eldest child, aged fourteen, was the next victim. He was a bright, active school-boy, and had always enjoyed good health. At one time it was hoped that he would be spared, as the gangrene and diphtheric membrane had disappeared. It again formed on the tonsils and uvula, however, and he died on the 2d inst., a clot forming in the heart in consequence of debility from his not being able to take nourishment to keep up the vital forces.

On the 18th, the most malignant case of all occurred. George, aged eleven, was affected, and extensive gangrene set in on the second day, and the patient died on the 22d, only four days after being taken sick, having been perfectly well up to that time. On the 25th, Thomas, aged five; David, aged two, and Mrs. Cornell, their mother, were all taken ill. Thomas died on the 28th from suffocation, the membrane having invaded the larynx, completely closing it. David is now thought to be out of danger, as the membrane has disappeared from his throat. Mrs. Cornell, though weak, is doing well, as the attack in her case was mild. Mr. Cornell is the only member of the family who has not been attacked.

At the first appearance of the disease Dr. Ramsdell advised that the children should all be sent away, but Mrs. Cornell said she had nowhere to send them, as she did not desire to carry the infection into other families. In this manner the fear of bringing misfortune upon her friends induced her to keep her children at home. The next best thing, which was to carefully exclude them from the sick room, was done, but this precaution proved of no avail.

As soon as the first case exhibited alarming symptoms, Dr. Ramsdell called in Dr. T. W. White, of No. 130 East Thirtieth street, to consult with him, and he remained in daily attendance with Dr. Ramsdell until about the 22d, when Prof. W. H. Thompson, M.D., of the New-York University Medical College, was called in consultation, who has continued twice a day ever since. All the remedies devised and adopted by modern medical science were called into requisition by these gentlemen, but the disease was of so malignant a type that it was impossible to get it under control.

In reply to an inquiry as to whether there might not be some local cause to which the extreme severity of the disease might be attributed, Dr. Ramsdell said that a little over a year ago, after several cases of remittent fever had occurred in the family, he had discovered that a drain which ran from the kitchen, which is underground, to the main sewer was obstructed, and that accumulations of sewage had frequently collected immediately under the floor. This had been remedied at the time, and when he was first called in to the diphtheria cases he had made a careful examination of the drain at once, and had found it in perfect order. Day before yesterday, however, he had been told that there was another drain running immediately under the house, which passed through the front cellar. Through this drain all the waste water, &c., from the large bakery, on the corner of Third avenue and Thirty-fifth street was carried into the main sewer. Upon further inquiry, he learned that this drain also frequently became clogged, and had to be cleaned out by means of a trap in the middle of the cellar floor.

The parlor wall on the west side of the house he had also discovered to be damp and covered with mold. This was attributed, Dr. Ramsdell said, to a water-closet in the adjoining house, but he could not say whether that was the real cause or not, as he had not yet made a thorough examination of the premises.

In the opinion of Dr. Ramsdell the gaseous emanations from the sewer may have increased the malignancy of the disease, but he is not inclined to say that it was caused by them. Two other families reside in the same house in the third and fourth stories, no member of either of which has been affected.

Dr. Ramsdell says that it is gratifying to be able to state that during the time of their suffering and trouble the family have received every care and attention from their friends and neighbors, and that they have had the sympathy of the whole ward. Besides the attendance of the medical gentlemen already named, Drs. Holmes and Bruce, friends of the family, who reside in the neighborhood, have lent their aid in sitting up with the sick. Mr. Cornell is about forty years of age, and has been in the grocery business for many years, and is, financially speaking, in comfortable circumstances.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

The exports from this port to Europe by the regular lines of steamerrs are assuming proportions unusually large for this season of the year. The steamers which leave the harbor to-day will take full cargoes, and a comparatively large number of cabin and steerage passengers. The Queen, of the National Line, will carry a large amount of grain and provisions, besides a small quantity of cotton. Her passenger list is expected to be unusually large. The France, of the General Transatlantic Company, will have a full cargo, consisting principally of provisions and cotton. She carries no steerage passengers, and seventy saloon berths have already been engaged, and her books have not yet been closed. The White Star steam-ship Celtic will take out a full assorted cargo, and about thirty-five saloon and 100 steerage passengers. She will also carry the United States Mail for Great Britain and Ireland The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, for Glasgow and Londonderry, has already finished loading, and is now waiting the hour for sailing. Her passenger lists, both cabin and steerage, are exceptionally large for the time of the year. The steamer Mosel, of the North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company, for Southampton and Bremen, will sail to-day with a full cargo and a large number of passengers. The City of New-York, of the Inman Line, which was advertised to sail at 2 P. M. to-day, will not sail until late on Monday afternoon or early Tuesday morning, on account of the great difficulty she has experienced in getting coal. She has on board a full cargo of grain, provisions, and cotton, and about forty cabin and one hundred steerage passengers. Taken altogether, the exports by this source during the Winter, notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the consequent delays in the regular trips of steamers, will compare favorably with any previous Winter within a number of years.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ITEMS.

The Collector's Private Secretary returned from Washington yesterday. Gen. Arthur says that he contemplates no further important reductions, except where he may find it to the interest of the Government to discharge some employe and reinstate one already removed, or fill the vacancy by a new appointment. He will have occasion to do this several times, perhaps, within the next month or two, when he expects to have the reorganization completed. The new schedule of salaries adopted places a value on each desk, whereby some salaries have been raised and others reduced, but there has been an average reduction. Hereafter there will be no odd amounts; there will be no $1,300, or $1,700, or $1,900 salaries. These will be reduced or increased so as to make the amounts even. Collector Arthur does not wish it to be understood that in making the recent reorganization he depended upon the district political organizations. He says he acted in direct opposition to their wishes in many instances. He first posted himself thoroughly on the efficiency of each man, and then if compelled to choose between two or more men of equal merit he took their political value into consideration, but not before.

Custom-house Officer McCoy seized fourteen boxes of Flor del Fumar cigars on the Havana steamer City of Vera Cruz yesterday.

Special Treasury Agents Kinsella and Nicholson have come on from Washington to look into the question of the appraisement of sugar at this port. There is a slight difference in judgment between the New-York Appraiser and the same officials at Chicago and other ports of entry, whereat the latter have complained, and the present investigation is for the purpose of reconciling the differences.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—A PROGRAMME ADOPTED.

The joint committees of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, appointed to complete arrangements for the international match, held a meeting at No. 194 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, Col. Wingate, the President, in the chair. Among those present were Gen. Woodward, Col. Gildersleeve, Capt. Fulton, Capt. Bruce, and Messrs. Alford and Phillips. Gen. Woodward reported that the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions from the Stock and Produce Exchanges were making favorable progress. Mr. Alford submitted a certified check for $250 from the Hazard Powder Company, to be used in defraying the expenses of the "team." Col. Wingate said he had received $50 from Mr. W. C. Barrett for the same purpose. On motion of Capt. Fulton it was decided to leave the appointment of a day for the selection of a team to the subcommittee. The following programme for the international match was unanimously adopted:

Programme for the international rifle match between the riflemen of the United States of America and the riflemen of Ireland, represented by a team to be chosen from the members of the Irish Rifle Association, to take place at Ireland, on Tuesday, June 29, 1875, or some other day to be subsequently agreed upon, on the following terms, viz.:

Team—Each team to consist of not more than eight, nor less than six men, at the option of the Americans, whose decision will be announced on or before the day next preceding the match. The American team to be composed exclusively of riflemen born in the United States. The Irish team to consist of men qualified to shoot in the Irish eight at Wimbledon.

Rifles—Any, not exceeding ten pounds weight; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds. The Americans to shoot with rifles of bona fide American manufacture. The Irish to shoot with rifles manufactured in Ireland.

Sights, Ammunition, Targets, and Marking—To be according to printed regulations in force at Wimbledon in 1873.

Ranges—800 yards, 900 yards, and 1,000 yards.

Number of Shots—Fifteen at each range by each competitor.

Previous Practice—The American team to be allowed the use of the range for practice for at least two days before the match.

Position—Any; no artificial rest to be used either for the rifle or person of the shooter.

Targets, range, and all accessories for carrying out the match to devolve on the Irish. The Americans and Irish each to choose a Referee to act for their respective teams, and the two Referees shall mutually select an Umpire, to whom, in case of difference of opinion, they shall refer, and whose decision shall be final.

The terms of the match to be signed by the President of the Amateur Rifle Club on behalf of the American riflemen, and by Arthur Blannerhassett Leach, on behalf of the Irish team.

Duplicate copies of this programme to be exchanged, and all necessary arrangements to be completed on or before June 1, 1875.

Should either team fail to make an appearance on the day and hour agreed upon for the match, the team then present may claim the championship.

After some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

THE USUAL DIFFERENCE OF VIEWS—THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000 WORTH OF BONDS FOR THE DOCK DEPARTMENT ORDERED.

The question of issuing City bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 for the Department of Docks was called up for the second time at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday. Controller Green was opposed to the proposed issue, on the ground that it would increase the City debt, the interest on which must be raised annually by direct taxation. Commissioner Wales was present. After transacting some routine business, Mayor Wickham, who presided, asked the Controller if he had prepared a resolution authorizing the issue of the bonds, but he replied in the negative. The Mayor then directed the Secretary, Mr. Dikeman, to draw up a resolution. He remarked that he believed the work of building piers would be remunerative to the City. After the Secretary had complied with his instructions, the resolution was offered by Mr. Gross, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, who, as such, has a seat in the Board.

Controller Green said he would like to ask the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, if he had obtained any information from the Dock Department which would justify him in adding $1,000,000 to the debt of this City. There was no department, he said, which he would more gladly aid than that of the docks; but as a member of the board, he desired to obtain full information as to the necessity for issuing the bonds. The amount asked for was very large, and the law gave some discretion to the board. It provided that the Dock Department should possess such powers and perform such duties and receive such compensation as should be established by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. While he was opposed to interfering with any department, he thought it would be proper to ascertain how the $1,000,000 were to be expended, and also to examine the plans of piers, &c. It would also be desirable to find out if there was sufficient experience in the department to have the plans properly executed. He believed that the want of experience had cost the City a good deal of money.

The resolution, which provided that the Controller should issue $1,000,000 of City bonds for the Dock Department "from time to time," was then read, and considerable discussion occurred as to what its form should be. At length the words "as the necessities of the Department shall reqnire" were inserted, but the Controller opposed the issue of the whole sum until some information was received from the Dock Department as to their plans. He said, in answer to the Mayor, that he would not issue all the bonds at one time.

Mr. Gross remarked that he would vote for the issue of the whole amount of bonds because he believed the outlay would result in a large amount of revenue to the City.

After some further discussion two motions of Mr. Green—to make the sum $200,000 and then $300,000—were voted down, and the original one to issue $1,000,000 worth of bonds was subsequently carried. Mr. Green on voting for it said that, while he was opposed to issuing bonds for so large an amount, he did not desire to frustrate the objects of the Dock Department.

The board then transacted some ordinary business, and adjourned without date.

THE SORROWS OF A HOUSEKEEPER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen in your columns the frequent appeals for assistance from St. John's Guild and other charities, and the liberal response of the generous New-York public, permit me to ask, who are the poor? where are the poor? and why are they poor? It is true that this Winter there are a few families of the better class who have suffered from the effect of the panic, the closing of manufactories, and the gigantic failures of unprincipled men whose capital was credit and not cash; but the masses of our poor are the off-scourings of Roman Catholic countries, who have swarmed to this land of freedom simply because we support them in unblushing idleness; paupers by birth, habit, and profession, who would not be anything else were opportunity offered them; who prefer idleness and dirt to cleanliness and thrift.

Where are the poor who seek employment? Vainly have I searched for a fortnight for a woman willing to go eighteen miles into the country, at high wages, to live in a comfortable warm kitchen, with plenty of food, and kind treatment, and cook for a small family, doing her duty as a faithful servant.

Why are they poor? Simply because they live in a land flowing with milk and honey, with everything so abundant that frugality is not necessary. Children of the poor (as they are called) are brought up in this country without habits of industry or discipline, with scarcely an effort to fit themselves to fill any station in life honorably, or even creditably, having never been taught the first principle of self-denial or providence, it being a well-established fact that the simple and inexpensive kinds of food are not consumed by the so-called poor. The oat and Indian meal, the beans, peas and other cheap articles of nutritious food are used by the very class termed rich, while the poor (especially the Irish) must have the finest flour, "mate" and "tay." In Germany, Holland, France and many other countries, children are taught habits of early industry. They glean from fields in comparison to which ours are a harvest; they gather fagots where here they could fell trees; they pick up coals; they scrape up manure for fertilizing and sell it for a few pennies, because it is a necessity to live; nothing goes to waste. Here we teach them extravagance and improvidence simply from the very fullness of our garners, and call upon those of the better class, who have practiced self-denial from very childhood by hard study and constant application to acquire knowledge, (which is power,)—often practicing the strictest economy to form the nucleus of a fortune—to give the fruits of their hard-earned toil to feed 5,000 daily in idleness and vice. The very class who are called upon to maintain these paupers in Winter and float them out into the sea in the Summer, are they who have practiced the greatest frugality, and never give themselves time to even take sea breezes. Are we not subjecting ourselves daily to imposition, paying exorbitantly for unskilled labor, swindled by societies and individuals whom we patronize, often robbed, seldom faithfully served, and without the slightest opportunity for redress, and yet, in the mistaken kindness of our hearts, giving, giving, giving? Would it not be wiser to consult our heads, and in view of future generations, encourage thrift and honesty by giving in adequate proportion to value received? H.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 4, 1875.

PETTENGILL'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

From the Boston Traveller.

We subjoin an article on Pettengill's Advertising Agency, taken from the *Baltimore American* of Feb. 10. We can cheerfully indorse the same as true in all particulars. We can hardly expect to add materially to the article. For now over a quarter of a century the *Traveller* has had dealings with the firm, and in no single case has found the house anything but most honorable, most reliable, and at the same time exceedingly courteous and fair in every way. The same high praise is accorded by all who have had business connection with the Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co. The Boston branch of the house is conducted by Mr. U. L. PETTENGILL, the New-York branch by Mr. S. M. PETTENGILL, and both gentlemen number among their friends all who have been brought in relations with them. Their manner of conducting the business is a model of exactness, sure in its results, and careful to the utmost minutiæ.

The celebrated house of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., which has been doing business with the *American* for nearly a quarter of a century, occupies one of the finest business locations in the City of New-York. It is at No. 37 Park Row, directly opposite the new Post Office building. It is easy of access to business men from all parts of the City. It is one of the oldest and most complete establishments in the land. It has all the appointments that can be desired for a swift, accurate, and pleasant discharge of business. The head of the house, Mr. S. M. PETTENGILL, was trained to the business of Advertising Agency under the tuition of the master of the trade. He brought to his work the knowledge he acquired as practical printer and publisher. He possesses marked business talent, high moral character, and stands at the head of his profession. His agency has been engineered by himself from the humblest beginning to its present mammoth proportions. No house is better known through the country, or more honored.

The business of an advertising agency is a peculiar one. It demands talent, keen forecast and indomitable energy. It proposes to do for a business man what he can not do for himself. Through the agency a business man can advertise in 5,000 papers with all the economy and exactness as if he visited each office and made a separate bargain with each paper. A great institution is always more economical to do business with than a small one. The amount of business done by S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. enables them to afford advertising cheaper than the publisher will do it direct. He often purchases a great amount of space at low rates. The publishre is sure of filling his columns, and sure of his pay. The customers of the agency have a share in the reduced rates.

This Agency is an invaluable aid to men who wish to make the most of their money. In nothing is it easier for men to throw away money than in advertising. Unaided, unless a business man has great experience, he is quite sure to waste his funds. To make advertising a success, a man must secure the best medium for his goods. He must know whether to advertise in a country or city paper—in a daily or weekly—in a literary or political paper—in a journal secular or religious. This, Mr. PETTENGILL's long experience fits him to decide. His establishment affords every facility a business man can desire to accomplish his purpose. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.'s Agency confessedly leads all others in this business. In all forms of business some institution must come to the front. Prudent men who propose to carry a policy for a term of years, do not select an insolvent or third-rate institution. They do not deposit in a shaky bank. In an important law suit they do not call in a second-class lawyer. Elegant rooms, papers from all parts of the country, and facilities to use them are at the disposal of his customers. Mr. PETTENGILL has many rare qualifications for his extended business. He gives personal attention to his customers, and is accessible to all comers. Prompt and decided, no one leaves his presence without recognizing the genial influence under which he has stood. The business of the Agency is conducted on the strictest principles of honor. During all the long years of his business life he has hardly had a dispute with a customer, and no one has found him other than prompt, honest, manly in his dealings.

To conduct successfully an Advertising Agency, great judgment is needed, and this Mr. PETTENGILL possesses. He can tell an advertiser how to reach the public, how to keep up the stroke, what styles of business require lavish advertising, when and where economy should be used. The excellent business judgment of this house underlies its success. Men who expect to succeed in trade must adjust themselves to the popular style of doing business. One large house went out of trade because it refused to conform to the present style of making its wares known. New establishments sprung up around it, attracted attention, and took away the custom.

Men look to the press to guide them in business and in social affairs. They do not know whether to applaud a foreign artist or a strange order until the press has spoken. The advertising columns are as much read as the editorial columns. The heaviest advertisers are the most successful business men. In this day no man can afford to let the press alone, if he wishes to do a large trade, any more than a farmer can withhold his corn in the Springtime or sow his grain with a sparing hand. It costs a business man nothing to enjoy all the advantages of PETTENGILL's Agency. He is unwise who ventures on an extended advertising expenditure without availing himself of the long experience, cool judgment, and ability which the house of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. offer to all.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Committee of the Training School for Nurses gratefully acknowledge the following subscriptions and donations, and beg that the donors to the fund made in 1873 will now contribute small annual subscriptions to carry on the work, and that others who may be interested in the cause will also send in annual subscriptions:

Previously reported	$1,465
Mrs. R. B. Minturn	10
Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan	250
Mrs. Francis Lieber	2
Mrs. R. J. Livingston	100
Mrs. Henry Fearing	30
Mrs. Jones	25
Mrs. Baker	25
Mrs. John Kean	50
Mr. Chandler Robbins	25
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	10
Mrs. H. D. DeForest	10
Mrs. W. B. Travers	5
Mrs. Loring Andrews	10
Mrs. J. C. Brown	10
Mrs. L. P. Morton	20
Miss J. J. Angell	5
Miss E. M. Angell	5
Mrs. G. F. Betts	5
Mrs. John H. Rhodes	20
Mrs. A. DuBois	10
Miss Kitty DuBois	10
Miss H. D. Fellowes	10
Miss Russell	5
Miss Sophia Brooks	10
Miss M. R. Prime	5
Miss Nina Prime	10
Mrs. Thomas W. Shannon	10
Mrs. Thomas Tileston	10
Mrs. E. L. Hemenway	10
Mrs. George L. Appleton	10
Mrs. Van Rensselaer	5
Mrs. R. M. Blatchford	10
Mrs. James Renwick	10
Mrs. M. K. Jesup	10
Mrs. E. N. Crosby	5
Mrs. N. E. Baylies	5
Mrs. Uriah Hendricks	10
Mr. Robert Ray	10
Mr. Rufus Prime	10
Mr. James Bowen	10
Mrs. Bowdoin	10
Mrs. Woodbury Langdon	10
Mrs. Maturin Livingston	20
Mrs. J. W. Alsop	10
Mrs. Frank Vincent	5
Mrs. John H. Hall	20
Mrs. John A. Appleton	10
Mrs. Martha Waller	10
Miss Waller	5
Miss Martha Hall	5
Miss Gelston	20
Mrs. John Joy	5
Mrs. Edward Tatum, Treasurer Murray Fund	25
Total	$2,422

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1875.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator Henry Cooper, of Tennessee, is at the New-York Hotel.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman L. A. Sheldon, of Louisiana, is at the Gilsey House.

Pay Inspector G. E. Thornton, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressmen R. C. Parsons, of Ohio, and R. M. Knapp, of Illinois, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman elect G. W. Hendee, of Vermont, and Gen. D. D. Colton, of California, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. E. A. Carr, United States Army, and ex-Congressman W. S. Herndon, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressmen elect G. A. Bagley, of New-York, and James Buffinton, of Massachusetts; Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamer Fern, of the Light-house Department, arrived yesterday from Key West.

The sum of $460 was collected in fines at the Yorkville Police Court during the month of February.

A daily average of forty children were supported by the "Children's Fold" during the month of February.

The reception of the Knickerbocker Club will take place on Friday evening, March 19, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms.

Postmaster James intends to put a mail agent on the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad Line, and will make the stopping places postal stations.

Frederick G. Gedney will lecture on "Politics and Politicians, or the Humors of a Political Campaign," at Mission Hall, No. 118 Avenue D, on Wednesday evening next.

The Twenty-second Regiment will give a promenade concert with the full regimental band, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore, at the armory in Fourteenth street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Gov. Tilden has not yet sent any communication to the Mayor in reference to the case of the Corporation Counsel and the Fire Commissioners. He is still engaged in examining the evidence.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Francis Gannon and John Moran pleaded guilty to burglary. The former was sent to State Prison for three years, and the latter for two years and six months.

An adjourned meeting of the Arcadian Club will be held on Tuesday evening, March 9, to consider proposed amendments to the constitution, and to take action in the matter of the union with the Palette Club.

Pension Agent Dutcher has been busy during the past two days paying off those who have a claim upon the Government for disability incurred in the service of the country. Over 1,700 persons received allowances, aggregating $55,000.

Mr. Henry Varley, of London, has been tendered the use of the Hippodrome by Mr. Barnum, and will hold religious services there to-morrow evening under the direction of a committee of gentlemen representing the evangelical denominations of the City.

A carnival entertainment, which was jointly given by the Mayence Carnival Society and the Bloomingdale Turn Verein, at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms, on Sunday last, for the benefit of the poor, yielded a surplus of $210 12, half of which will be given to the St. John's Guild, and half to the German Women's Aid Society.

John Purcell, of No. 482 Broome street; Owen O'Rourke, of No. 24 Jackson street, and Patrick Gillen, three liquor-dealers charged with selling liquor without a license, were brought before Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and held in $100 bail each to answer.

Arthur Butler, employed in the house No. 140 West Sixteenth street to light the fires, &c., was yesterday held, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at $140, from the room of Mr. James Smith, one of the residents of the house.

A course of three lectures on the "Agreement between the Mosaic and Scientific Accounts of the Creation" will be delivered by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., L.L. D., at Association Hall, on the evenings of Tuesday, March 16, Tuesday, March 23, and Friday, April 2, commencing at 8 o'clock.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Donohue approved the bond of Nelson J. Waterbury, filed on appeal from a decision of the Judge at Chambers directing certain allegations in the answer of the defendant in the suit of John Kelly against Nelson J. Waterbury to be stricken out, as being impertinent to the issue.

On Thursday night James Kelly and William McVey were surprised in the act of carrying away a number of lamps valued at $45, of the Hudson River Railroad Company, in the depot, at Twenty-ninth street and Tenth avenue. They were yesterday taken before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed in default of $1,500 bail each, for trial.

In the suit of John Taylor Johnston against the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company, in which Judge Robinson yesterday morning denied a motion for a preliminary injunction, Messrs. De Forest & Weeks, plaintiff's attorneys, have taken an appeal to the General Term. The case itself will be tried as soon as possible, and if necessary carried to the Court of Appeals.

Rev. M. Walker will preach at St. Peter's Church, West Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to-morrow evening at half-past 7 o'clock, before the Young Men's Association of the church. The music will be under the direction of Mr. Charles S. Fischer, of Grace Church, and a full anthem service will be rendered by a choir of forty selected voices.

The Rapid Transit Association met yesterday at the office of Mr. T. Romaine Johnston, No 1,280 Broadway. A series of resolutions, to the effect that rapid transit through the City was needed at once, was reported by the committee appointed at the last meeting, and a committee of twenty-five, to perfect an organization to take proper measures to attain the object, was appointed, with Mr. Jonathan Edgar as Chairman.

The memorial addressed to the Legislature by the Commissioners of Emigration has just been made public. It contains a petition that the State will make them an appropriation of at least $300,000, and increase the commutation charge to $2. A statement of the financial condition of the board, embodied in the memorial, is substantially that given in the synopsis of their annual report in THE TIMES at the date of its publication.

Masonic services were celebrated yesterday over the remains of the late George D. Happy at Masonic Temple, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. Delegations from prominent lodges were present, and took part in the ceremony. Sir Knights E. B. Woodward and T. Norton, M. E. C. H. C. Parke, C. J. T. Craig, and Brothers A. Kinnis and W. J. Read, acting as pall-bearers. After the services the remains were taken to Green-Wood for interment.

Gen. D. D. Colton has written a letter declining the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company Directorship, to which he was elected on Thursday. His reasons are that his duties as President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and Director of the Central Pacific Railroad Company preclude his giving proper attention to the requirements of the new position. President Alexander arrived home on the Vera Cruz, but declines to make public his intentions.

The trial of Superintendent Walling, on charges growing out of the arrest and alleged illegal detention of John Sweeney and Daniel Haury, the Adams Express robbers, which was set down for yesterday afternoon, has been adjourned until the 12th inst. When the case was called yesterday, Mr. Hawley, Chief Clerk, read a letter from ex-Mayor Hall, asking for an adjournment, as he was engaged in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as counsel for the defendant Haury, who was then on trial.

James Trainor, the second pantryman of the steamer San Jacinto, went into the gambling saloon No. 82 Bleecker street, kept by Thomas Hayes, and lost some money at faro. He told Capt. McDonnell of the occurrence, and a raid was at once made on the premises. Hayes and two other men were arrested and taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, where Hayes was held in default of $1,000 bail, and the others were discharged.

BROOKLYN.

Bricklayer's Union No. 1 has fixed the rate of wages for the ensuing year at $4 for a working day of ten hours.

The seventh of a series of promenade concerts will be given by the band of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, at the armory, in Clermont, near Myrtle avenue, this evening.

In the suit for absolute divorce of Van Erering against Van Erering, Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted the plaintiff, Mrs. Van Erering, $25 per week alimony pending the trial of the suit.

Before Judge McCue, in the City Court yesterday, Gustav Killen, a sea Captain, obtained a verdict for $150 for false imprisonment againt Patrick Brady, of No. 82 Carroll street. Brady had Killen locked up for a day for non-payment of rent.

The jury in the libel suit of Charles A. Quizton against the Brooklyn *Eagle* having failed to agree after three hours deliberation, were locked up for the night with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict if they could agree before morning. They were understood to stand eleven to one for the defendant.

Henry H. Holcombe, of No. 35 Park place, who was arrested on Friday night on complaint of Ed. A. Clarke, of Rahway, N. J., who charges him with forging a deed for a piece of land at Redbank, was yesterday committed for examination by Justice Walsh. Mr. Clarke, being a non-resident, was required to give $1,000 bail to appear and prosecute.

The boiler of the steam fire-engine at the Navy-yard exploded while being tested near the cob dock on Thursday afternoon. Fortunately no one was injured, but the engine, which was valued at $1,500, was entirely destroyed. The accident is said to be owing altogether to the negligence or incompetence of Hamilton Beam, the engineer.

Some time ago D. J. Riley petitioned the City Court to compel the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum to give up Charles J. Riley, his infant son. The child had been placed in the asylum in 1873 by its mother, who has since died. Judge McCue yesterday decided against the petitioner, on the ground that he had abandoned his wife and children when Mrs. Riley placed the boy in the asylum.

Francisco San Folipo, who was arrested last Summer on a charge of being connected with the Torrino murder, was placed on trial in the United States District Court yesterday on a charge of counterfeiting. After Detectives Corwin and Van Wagner had testified that a quantity of counterfeiter's tools were found in a house on Bedford avenue rented by San Folipo, an adjournment was taken until this morning.

Messrs. George H. Fisher, Edgar M. Cullen, and H. W. Slocum, the Referees appointed by the Supreme Court to ascertain how much, if any, of the city money was illegally appropriated to his own use by ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau during his term of office, met yesterday in the Common Council Chamber, but adjourned for a week without hearing any evidence, Mr. Seaman, the expert accountant, not having prepared some necessary statements of accounts.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Phillipsburg stove works and the Boonton iron works have resumed operations after nearly three months of inactivity.

Letters from Europe to friends of Bishop Odenheimer contain the welcome information that the Bishop is completely restored to health.

Nehemiah Perry, Jr., City Counsel of Newark, and a son of Mayor Perry, is lying at the point of death from a severe attack of pneumonia.

H. H. Brinkerhoff's grocery store on the corner of Bergen Point Plank road and Bergen avenue, Jersey City, was entered by a burglar Thursday night and robbed of $50 in money.

The British bark Joshua, now lying at the White Star Dock in Jersey City, has been seized by a United States Marshal for a debt of $20,863 30, claimed to be due to several parties in Brooklyn for repairs to the vessel.

At midnight on Thursday, as Mrs. C. H. Benson was walking across the floor of her apartment on Fifth street, Jersey City, she was suddenly startled by hearing the report of a pistol, and the next instant a bullet crashed through the window, passing in close proximity to her head and lodged itself in the opposite wall. Immediate search was made but the would-be murderer could not be found. Mrs. Benson is suffering severely from nervous prostration caused by the shock.

An attempt was made yesterday morning, to fire the building No. 28 Main street, Paterson, which is occupied on the first floor by Van Wagner's feed store, and in the upper part by the offices of Mr. Chelius and Dr. Hengler. The incendiary gathered together a quantity of straw and other combustible materials in the cellar, and set fire to them. Fortunately the Doctor happened to rise earlier than usual, at 6 o'clock, and discovered the flames before they had gained much headway. He gave an alarm and the fire was speedily extinguished. Incendiarism has become very common in Paterson, of late.

[Advertisement.]

HORRIBLE NUISANCE.—Catarrh cured with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR; pints, $1. Physical pain or inflammation instantly removed by an application of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda.—F. M. Terrill, J. F. Terrill, Hon. A. Keasbey & wife, Hon. D. Dodd & wife, S. H. Lyman, J. Lyman, Miss Wisner, Miss L. Wisner, Dr. Oliver C. Wiggins, F. J. Buchenberger, F. Gerhaud and wife, Deputy Com. Ravenhill, T. Outerbridge, B. S., C. L. Gordon, L. P. Dayton, Lieut Baker, S. S. Tonderings, J. Burrows, O. H. P. Cleland, Mrs. O. H. P. Cleland, E. M. Aldrich, Miss Aldrich, B. J. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Miss Coates, Miss Lowry, D. Collins, Mrs. D. M. Collins, J. R. Stephens, M. D., Thomas Ramsdell, James Ramsdell, Capt. Sosales.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.—Major Gen. Carr, wife, and son, L. F. Judge, J. Ruebar, W. Blackney and son, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, John Brown and six children, E. E. Hatfield, John Horne, S. T. Pomeroy, Mrs. C. Harbinson and two children, W. Kabel, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Thompson, Miss W. W. Wardock, Miss Sarah Gramble, Miss Maria Gramble.

In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.—M. C. Gray, Col. Douglas, J. Soutrenon, Miss Nicholl, Mrs. Towers, George Ainslie, Kerr Murray and nephew, A. Maidkline, J. Sconler, W. H. Decon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:27 | Sun sets.......5:57 | Moon rises...6:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:53 | Gov. Island...7:47 | Hell Gate....9:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, March 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers.

Ships Ocean King, Seaman, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Johann Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Kramp, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Surprise, Hoyt, Santander, Brett, Son & Co.; Europa, (Ger.,) Hillemann, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Benefactor, Hayden, Shanghai, A. A. Low & Brothers; John Worseter, Winn, Batavia, R. W. Cameron & Co.

Brigs R. McK. Spearing, (Br.,) Seimers, Guantanamo, &c., Jova, Terry & Co.; Nile, (Br.,) Chauncey, Port Limon, B. J. Wenberg; Sullivan, Perry, Oporto, Miller & Houghton; Adelia McLoon, Monroe, Cardenas and Matanzas, Parsons & Loud; C. A. Hoard, (Br.,) Messenger, St. Johns, P. R., Simpson & Clapp.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Feb. 17 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 28 cabin and 54 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had moderate weather to the Banks, and from thence heavy westerly gales; Feb. 27, no lat., &c., passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; 23d, passed an Inman steamer, bound W.; March 1, passed a White Star and two unknown steamers, bound E.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Feb. 21, and Moville 22d, with mdse, and 11 cabin passengers, to Henderson Bros. March 1, lat. 42 52, lon. 55 19, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 42 35, lon. 55 10, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Steinmann, (Belg.,) Lechere, Antwerp Feb. 8, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Fern, Wright, Key West, Feb. 28, to United States Light-house Department.

Steam-ship Perkiomen, Pierce, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Brig E. H. Whittemore, Wright, Messina 53 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to Jed, Frye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan 30; came a middle passage, and had fine weather to lon. 60, and from thence strong, variable gales.

Schr. Reporter, Malauson, Fortune Bay, N. F., 31 ds., with 630 bbls. fresh frozen herrings to Benjamin & West.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. E., cloudy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, March 1.—Arr. bark Emma Litchfield, Barbados; 2d, schr. J. J. Spencer, Boston. Sld. March 3, brig R. S. Hassell, Belfast; schr. William Hains, Halifax. Cld. March 1, bark Ibis, for Portland; brig Thomas Abert, (Br.,) Halifax; March 2, brig Rockland, (Br.,) Boston; schr. James A. Brown Cardenas.

HALIFAX, March 4.—Sld. brigs Westwood, Porto Rico; Jane E. Hale and Eureka, Porto Rico.

HAVANA, March 3.—Arr. steamer Vicksburg, (Br.,) Liverpool, via Corunna, and sld. 4th for New-Orleans. Sld. Brig Alice Ada, Cardenas; March 4, steamer Columbus, New-York; brig N. S. Del Carmer, (Spanish) Pascagoula; schrs. J. W. Bartlett, Sagua; Alruna, Baltimore; bark Harry L. Gregg, Sagua.

MATANZAS, March 3.—Sld., barks George Esson, (Br.), New-York; Meriwa, North of Hatteras.

SAGUA, March 4.—Arr. 2d, bark Chestina Redman, Havana; brig E. A. Barnard, do.

Arr. 4th, bark Regina Tolck, Marseilles.

ST. JAGO.—Sld. 26th ult., brig Harry Virdin, for Mantanzas; schr. George B. McFarland, Cienfuegos.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 5.—Cld. bark Aristides, Mantanzas for orders.

SHELBURNE, N. S.—Sld. 27th ult., schr. C. H. Price, for Gloucester, having repaired.

SINGAPORE, March 3.—In port, ship John Clark, from Cardiff, to load for Boston.

TRINIDAD, Feb. 26.—Arr. brig Richmond, Philadelphia; schr. Loring, Cienfuegos.

Sld. Addie Walton, Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 5.—Sld. for the United States—Dunloe, James E. Brett, Lebu, Nereus, Wilhelmina Pust, Atlantic, Onalaska, Maria W. Norwood, Formose, Maypo, Amable Antonio, Ocata, and Kossack.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Alpha.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., Pepita, Deseti Dubrovacki, Teresa Picasso, and Roebuck.

Also, arr. out, Elena.

QUEENSTOWN, March 5.—The White Star Line steamer Republic sld. from this harbor at 2 P. M., for New-York.

DIAMONDS.

Having secured a large stock of fine Diamonds before the recent advance in price in Europe, we are enabled to offer decided bargains, especially in choice Matched Solitaires of all sizes.

HOWARD & CO., Diamond Merchants, No. 222 5th av., New-York.

HENRY VARLEY,

OF LONDON.

WILL PREACH THE GOSPEL

IN BARNUM'S HIPPODROME

SUNDAY EVENING.

ADMISSION FREE.

NO COLLECTION.

COME AND WELCOME.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL

STATEMENT

OF THE

Connecticut Mutual

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1874			$36,266,802 20
Received in 1874:			
For premiums	$7,512,154 27		
For interest and rent	2,536,858 83		
			10,049,013 10
Total			$46,315,815 30

DISBURSED IN 1874:

To Policy-Holders:			
For claims by death and matured endowments	$2,600,208 71		
Surplus returned to Policy-holders	3,037,872 83		
Lapsed and surrendered Policies	790,072 65		
		$6,428,149 19	
Expenses:			
Commissions to Agents	$615,100 04		
Salaries of Officers, Clerks, and all others employed on salary	68,088 89		
Medical examiners' fees	20,925 50		
Printing, stationery, advertising, postage, exchange, &c.	105,930 29		
		810,044 72	
Taxes		239,353 54	
			7,477,547 45
Balance, net assets, Dec. 31			$38,838,267 85

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS:

Loans upon real estate, first lien	$24,579,080 55
Loans on stocks and bonds	282,383 73
Premium notes on policies in force	7,189,793 86
Cost of real estate owned by company	1,403,683 33
Cost of United States registered bonds	1,630,836 80
Cost of State bonds	613,900 00
Cost of City bonds	1,746,695 00
Cost of bank stock	80,205 00
Cost of railroad stock	26,000 00
Cash in bank, at interest	1,207,044 07
Cash in company's office	6,888 33
Balance due from agents, secured	71,757 05
Total	$38,838,267 85

Add:		
Interest accrued and due	$1,263,852 02	
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	307,376 20	
Net premiums in course of collection	1,103 88	
Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums	34,096 04	
		1,605,428 14
Gross assets, Dec. 31, 1874		$40,443,695 99
Liabilities:		
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding policies, net, assuming four per cent. interest	$35,832,186 00	
All other liabilities	779,926 51	
		36,612,112 51
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1874		$3,831,583 48
Increase of assets during 1874		$2,763,471 92
Ratio of expense of management to receipts in 1874		8 per cent.
Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1874, 65,316, insuring		$185,366,633 06

JAMES GOODWIN, President.

JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.

JOHN M. TAYLOR, Ass't Sec'y.

DUNHAM & SHERMAN, General Agents, No. 194 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BOUCICAULT TESTIMONIAL.

The statuette of "Con and His Dog Tatters," executed by Rogers, the American sculptor, will be presented on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, during the representation of the

SHAUGHRAUN,
at Wallack's Theatre, by
Hon. JOHN R. BRADY,
Judge of the Supreme Court,

on behalf of the Irish-American gentlemen who are desirous of manifesting to Mr. Boucicault, through the medium of this testimonial, their sympathy with the teachings of his efforts as a dramatic artist and author. Among the gentlemen who compose the Committee of Presentation are the following, who have been added to the original list:

Mr. & Mrs. D. Bryant,	John O'Conners,	Thos. H. Byrnes,
John McKeon,	Thos. McInerny,	Mamie L. Montigu,
Eugene Kelly,	F. Malony,	B. F. Birnbaum,
Rev. R. P. O'Rourke,	P. J. Golden,	Michael N. Bowen,
James Lynch,	M. Brannigan,	Wm. L. Bourke,
Hon. W. R. Roberts,	M. J. Tuomey,	John O'Boyle,
Hon. W. J. Kane,	Thos. F. Rebhann,	Eugene Kelly,
Hon. A. S. Sullivan,	E. J. Gordon,	W. H. Beaudine,
Hon. R. McCafferty,	Wm. F. Loughlin,	W. W. Barter,
W. M. O'Dwyer,	F. Geraty,	J. H. Teary,
J. J. O'Donoghue,	J. N. Crowley,	John J. Brady,
D. O'Donoghue,	J. C. Cleary,	Joseph T. Reyes,
John Burk, M. D.,	P. F. Haire,	Justin McNamara,
Gen. P. H. Jones,	J. Mitten,	Peter Dullman,
C. J. Maguire, M. D.,	W. J. Magee,	Thomas Brisben,
John O'Boyle,	J. E. Norcott,	L. G. Goulding,
Edw'd Murtagh,	J. S. Walsh,	T. J. O'Donoghue,
Hugh Hastings,	Nathan Bacon,	T. H. Power,
J. Connaughton,	E. J. Fennelly,	John Comstock,
C. U. O'Connell,	Q. J. McCabe,	Gus Williams,
Jas. J. Scannell,	C. W. Moseman,	James W. Shine,
Col. J. Mechan,	P. B. Dix,	T. S. Gallaway,
Gen. T. W. Sweeny,	W. Doherty,	Jas. A. Hennessy,
Edward Browne,	J. Sherwood,	William Sheehan,
Maj. P. M. Haverty,	F. O'Brien,	Patrick Gallagher,
A. Curtis Bond,	A. H. Gallaer,	Hon. M. Sheppard,
J. J. C. Clarke,	J. Killmurray,	Jack Kearney,
Hon. T. Murphy,	Henry A. Veazie,	Patrick O'Donnell,
James J. O'Kelly,	J. McKenzie,	James Loftus,
J. J. Collins,	John E. Chemung,	William Hill,
L. G. Goulding,	P. W. Johnson,	Ed. Cunningham,
T. J. O'Donoghue,	J. T. Tamly,	John Geraghty,
T. H. Power,	A. E. Hoyt,	T. H. Power,
Arthur Leary,	John C. Copeland,	Bryan Lawrence,
H. Russell,	Edward Johnston,	Thomas Murphy,
Miss N. Mumlig,	John H. Buster,	John Meehan,
T. J. Dunn,	E. Brady,	J. J. Colins,
R. Courant,	S. Dalcairn,	Pedro Garcia,
T. S. Williams,	Walter Burke,	Frank Walsh,
Wm. Campbell,	H. Comiskey,	John Smith,
F. J. McNamara,	Peter C. Murphy,	John J. Maloney,
Henry Stanford,	John F. Flannagan,	Martin Adams,
Wm. H. Squire,	John Roan,	John McLaughlin,
Mrs. W. H. Squire,	M. M. Nolan,	John McGown,
J. M. Fowler,	Hugh C. Johnston,	Peter Hart,
Mrs. J. M. Fowler,	Bartley B. Goldon,	Thomas Costella,
Charles Ruxton,	Hobart Oakley,	F. McKenna,
J. Van Glahn,	George W. Petit,	John Mulvaney,
William Irwin,	Wm. H. Houlahan,	Arthur Slavin,
Francis McQuade,	Thos. J. McKenna,	Louis C. Ratski,
Allen McDonald,	James J. McGuin,	J. J. Foster,
Bryan Lawrence,	Hamilt'n McGrath,	Charles E. Collins,
Robert Smith,	H. M. Hyams,	William B. Cahill,
Rev. J. R. Meagher,	Signor Carlo de Montini,	Rev. Chas. McCready,
Hon. Ric'd. O'Gorman,	Signor Henrico Marco,	Ed. Callaghan,
		Thomas Gregory,
William Dillon,	Hans Howell,	Owen Moran,
J. H. McGagee,	Jos. Knonesthal,	George H. Rome,
P. O'Shea,	Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Fisk,	Josiah Rich,
John Ghegan,		George Rellington,
P. J. Kennedy,	Ed. Browne,	John Lynch,
J. J. McClusky,	J. Burke,	Wm. Ruxton, Jr.,
Enoch Harrison,	Gen. Patrick H. Jones,	Mrs. M. R. Morris,
Thomas P. Jacks,		Henry M. Henrison,
Henry W. Huxffel,	W. L. Terhune,	
Ronald M. Nichol,	C. J. McGuire,	John J. Daly,
J. E. Doscher,	H. C. MacDowell,	D. R. Lyddy,
William P. Pells,	C. U. O'Connell,	R. O'Gorman,
J. F. Burns,	J. Connoughton,	T. M. Haverty,
A. Henriques,	Michael Mahon,	J. M. Lyddy,
J. M. Lyddy,	Michael J. Fay,	J. J. O'Kelly,
Seaman Allaire,	Daniel Molloney,	Bryan Lawrence,
R. E. Campbell,	Miles Morros,	Thomas Murphy,
B. Fitzsimmons,	Patrick Muldoon,	John Meehan,
William Burns,	James McCue,	Jerome J. Collins,
James McCaherty,	Edward Stack,	Jos. J. C. Clarke,
James H. Biglin,	Patrick Mullen,	James H. Egins,
Stephen K. Glover,	Michael Connolly,	Daniel Nunan,
John W. Smith,	Rev. C. McCready,	Daniel Leraght,
Thomas Hall,	C. J. MacGuire,	A. B. White,
Thos. Clarke Luby,	Rev. H. C. M'Dowell,	John Baxter,
John O'S. Lynch,	C. U. O'Connell,	M. Daly,
Wm. Hayes,	Jno. Connaughton,	Daniel Geraghty,
Francis Hayes,	Eugene Kelley,	Hon. Henry W. J.
John Long,	And. P. McGowan,	I. McIntyre,
Francis Lynch,	Patrick Mahon,	William Buckley,
James J. Trainor,	Owen Mahon,	George Baldwin,
Daniel J. Gillette,	Francis Neelio,	J. B. Murray,
Daniel Kelly,	James Byrnes,	Wm. H. Williams,
William S. Rielly,	John Mehan,	Geo. Augustus Sala,
Peter M. Ledwith,	Michael Barrett,	Geo. B. McClellan,
Bernard Galligon,	Matthew Quinn,	H. H. Montgomery,
J. W. Thorp,	Patrick O'Hara,	J. J. C. Clarke,
Charles A. Clarke,	John Tomers,	John H. Mahon,
David Murray,	Patrick McArdle,	Michael Foley,
E. H. McGurk,	Jose Luba,	James Clancey,
Thomas Sullivan,	Manuel Gonzales,	Thomas Doran,
James McDowell,	Manuel Rodrigues,	D. Boyle,
Ald. P't'k Lysaght,	Felipe Pass,	Andrew O'Hara,
Mchl K. McCarten,	Jose Gerpe,	Patrick Harrison,
Bernard A. Collins,	Ed. K. Sonborn,	Patrick Hart,
Judge C. P. Daly,	Wm. J. Hughes,	James Maloney,
T. J. Creamer,	Peter McDonald,	James Lynch,
Wm. B. Hitchman,	Alex. J. Brown,	Patrick Fegue,
Judge J. R. Brady,	Wm. Ryan,	James Meehan,
William Stuart,	Joseph F. Meagher,	James Harrison,
Rev. C. McCready,	James McCafferty,	Owen Collins,
A. B. Lyon,	John Callahan,	Michael Devine,
J. Brady,	C. J. Hovan,	Martin Riley,
F. Spellane,	Louise Miller,	Denis Leonard,
R. Downey,	Harry C. Fisk,	Thomas Russell,
Andrew Phair,	Richard M. Casey,	Hugh McHugh,
L. W. Harmon,	Richard Walsh,	M. J. Goodwin,
L. H. Thompson,	William and Mrs. Margaret Glenn,	Edward Smith,
George L. Murray,		T. Burns,
J. McSherry,	Vincent Slattery,	

and about three hundred others.

Accompanying the statue will be a roll of honor inscribed in gold characters on green satin.

The lists are still open, and those desiring to be placed on them should send their names on postal cards at once to the Secretaries,

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, No. 129 Wall st.
JEROME J. COLLINS, No. 9 Barclay st.